

DAILY REPORT

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PRC Abstains on UN Vote

OW130814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador Ling Qing explained at the Security Council meeting today China's position on the incident of the downing of a South Korean airliner by a Soviet fighter before the voting on the draft resolution concerning the issue.

Ling Qing said, "Available information from various sources indicated that the South Korean civilian aircraft strayed from the usual course and entered the airspace of the Soviet Union. However, it was a serious violation of the established norms ensuring safety of international civil aviation for the Soviet Union to shoot down the South Korean civilian airliner on the grounds that it had entered the Soviet airspace."

He said, "The Chinese Government is deeply concerned over the safety of civil aviation. The Chinese delegation agrees to the proposal of some delegations that investigations be conducted into this incident."

He said, "The Chinese delegation has listened with great attention to the statements made by various delegations. In view of the serious dispute over certain aspects of the incident, the Chinese delegation will abstain when document S/15966 revision containing the draft resolution is put to vote."

"We wish to express our condolences on the demise of the victims and sympathy to the bereaved families", he said.

USSR Vetoes UN Resolution

OW130146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, September 12 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union vetoed this evening a draft resolution in the Security Council on the South Korean airliner incident. The draft, "deeply deplored" the destruction of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet military fighters and "invited" the U.N. secretary-general "to conduct a full investigation" into this incident and to report back to the Council in 14 days, was sponsored by the United States and other 16 countries.

The results of the vote are 9 in favor to 2 against (the Soviet Union and Poland) with 4 abstentions (China, Guyana, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe). Those voting for the draft are the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Malta, Jordan, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Togo and Zaire.

In his statement before the vote, Chinese permanent representative Ling Qing said that in view of the serious dispute over certain aspects of the incident, the Chinese delegation would abstain from voting.

More on UN Resolution

OW130228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, September 12 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union vetoed this evening a draft resolution in the Security Council "deeply deplored" the destruction of a South Korean airliner by Soviet fighter. The resolution also asked the U.N. secretary-general "to conduct a full investigation" into this incident and to report back to the Council in 14 days.

The draft was voted with 9 in favor, 2 against (the Soviet Union and Poland) with 4 abstentions (China, Guyana, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe).

Those voting for the draft are the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Malta, Jordan, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Togo and Zaire.

Sponsored by the United States and 16 other countries, the draft recognizes the importance of the principle of territorial integrity as well as the necessity that only internationally agreed procedures should be used in response to intrusions into the airspace of a state.

The draft urges all states to co-operate fully with the International Civil Aviation Organization in efforts to strengthen the safety of international civil aviation and to prevent any recurrence of such use of armed force against international civil aviation. It expresses its sincere condolences to the families of the victims of the incident and recognizes their right to appropriate compensation. The draft stresses the need for a full and adequate explanation of the facts of the incident based upon impartial investigation.

In his statement before the vote, Ling Qing, permanent representative of China, said that in view of the serious dispute over certain aspects of the incident, the Chinese delegation would abstain from voting. He stated that it was a serious violation of the established norms ensuring safety of international civil aviation for the Soviet Union to shoot down the South Korean civilian airliner on the ground that it had entered the Soviet airspace. He declared that "the Chinese Government is deeply concerned over the safety of civil aviation. The Chinese delegation agrees to the proposal of some delegations that an investigation be conducted into this incident."

Japanese Diet Condemns Downing

OW122048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Japan's lower house today passed a resolution condemning the Soviet downing of the South Korean airliner earlier this month and proposed measures to handle the case.

The resolution described as inhuman the Soviet shooting down by missiles of a non-military plane, saying it was totally in violation of international law and international air practices. It criticised the Soviet Union for having failed to give acceptable explanations of the incident to the general public and said "it is truly regrettable that the Soviet Union is refusing to cooperate with the countries concerned in searching for the bodies of those killed."

The resolution called on the Japanese Government to take, from the viewpoint of humanitarianism, the following appropriate and "strictly fair" measures in dealing with the problem:

-- Calling for a full international probe into the reasons why the South Korean airliner (KAL) flight 007 had strayed into the Soviet air space and publish the findings as quickly as possible;

-- Demanding the Soviet Union make a formal apology for shooting down the airliner and assure the prevention of similar incidents in the future;

-- Urging Moscow to give permission to the countries involved in the incident for searching the bodies of the victims in its territorial waters and to cooperate in the search;

-- Taking effective measure to urge both the Soviet Union and the Korean airlines (KAL) to pay full compensation for the families of those lost in the incident;

-- The Japanese Government should, through consultations with the countries concerned, appeal to the international organizations to adopt appropriate measures to insure the safety of commercial air transportation and prevent similar incidents in the future;

-- Seeing that the international tension is behind the incident, the Japanese Government should make maximum efforts to ease such tension and promote arms reduction.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shitaro Abe, who made a special speech after the adoption of the resolution, said the government fully appreciates the spirit of the resolution and will continue to make utmost efforts in handling the problem.

ASIAN PHYSICS CONFERENCE OPENS IN BEIJING

OW121149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Some 80 university teachers from Asia and Oceania today started a five-day conference at Beijing University on laboratory physics education. The conference is arranged by the Asian Physics Education Network (ASPEN) under the auspices of China's Ministry of Education and the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO.

Chinese UNESCO Commission Vice-Chairman Yang Bozhen in a speech at the opening meeting this morning said China is ready to strengthen cooperation with other countries, particularly Third World countries, in education in physics and other sciences. He expressed hopes that the conference would promote understanding among physicists in Asia and Oceania and benefit China's education in this science.

Speeches were also made by ASPEN coordinating board chairman Dr. Wichit Senghaphan and Beijing University President Professor Zhang Longxiang.

The participants have come from Australia, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and China as well as Hong Kong. A Soviet professor will also come by invitation. They will visit Beijing University. Its physics department has laboratory facilities which are advanced in Asia and up to the standards of universities in developed countries, said Li Chun, physics professor at the university and member of the ASPEN coordinating board.

The conference also has an exhibition on Chinese-made physics laboratory instruments and equipment along with a display of physics textbooks written by Chinese professors.

WORLD LASER RESEARCH MEETING CONVENES IN BEIJING

PRC Outlines Research Progress

OW081427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Guangzhou, September 8 (XINHUA) -- China has made important progress in research on optical fibre communications, a Chinese laser expert said here today.

Professor Wang Zhijiang told the international conference on lasers 1983, which opened here Tuesday, that pilot optical fibre communications systems have been installed in Shanghai, Beijing, Wuhan and other major cities in China.

Some of the projects, including a 7.7-kilometer, 120-channel communications system in Wuhan, have gone into operation, he said. The system has been performing well for over four years with a very low error rate.

A 672-channel optical fiber telephone system is being developed in Shanghai and Wuhan, he added.

Professor Wang helped develop China's first laser device in September, 1961, one year after the world's first laser device was created. He is now deputy director of the Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics.

China has also independently developed many principle types of laser devices, including carbon-dioxide lasers, dye lasers, neodymium-glass high power lasers and white-light lasers, Professor Wang said. New laser instruments and machines have been developed for applications in automatic measuring, oil drilling, environmental protection and metal cutting.

Lasers can be used to aid accurate construction of ships, aircraft, railway tracks, bridges, tunnels, mines and buildings. The 70-meter high piers of the Yangtze River Bridge at Chongqing were set by laser instruments with an error of only 2 to 3 millimeters, much lower than the permissible tolerance of 30 millimeters, Wang said.

PRC On High-Power System

OW091839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1348 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Guangzhou, September 9 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Yuanjiang) -- A Chinese laser expert said today that scientists have succeeded in obtaining neutron yields from a 10-billion-watt high-power laser system made in China.

Professor Deng Ximing, deputy director of the Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, told the current international conference on lasers 1983 here that his institute also observed anomalous laser absorption and hard X-ray emission by using a 200-billion-watt laser to hit deuterated polyethylene plate targets. These achievements, he said, show a remarkable level in research on the neodymium-glass high-power laser system for laser plasma research.

He said that China has built 10 high-power laser devices of various types. The latest one, made in 1980, is a six-beam laser system with an output power of 300 billion watts. Efforts are being made to solve key technological problems for larger lasers, he added.

China started to develop high-power laser systems for laser plasma research right after scientists successfully made the country's first high-power ruby laser oscillator in 1963, Deng said. Since then, he said, China has made steady progress independently in this field.

Japan, Other Reports Heard

OW101930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Guangzhou, September 10 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Yuanjiang) -- A paper on a new laser fusion target presented by Japanese laser specialist Chiyo Yamanaka aroused great interest at the international conference on lasers 1983. The conference closed here yesterday.

With the new cannonball type target, Professor Yamanaka, head of the Institute of Laser Engineering of Osaka University, said laser beams are introduced directly into the interior of the ball which absorbs all the laser energy.

Professor Yamanaka announced that his institute had completed a 12-beam neodymium-glass laser system with a total output power of 40 million million watts -- the world's biggest laser system so far.

Chen Chuangtian from the Fujian Institute of Matter Structure of the Chinese Academy of Sciences announced his institute had discovered and grown a new ultraviolet crystal which provides an easy approach to obtaining the ultraviolet laser.

Professor K.L. Kompa from the Max-Planck Institute of the Federal Republic of Germany, and two Chinese specialists Gu Zhiyu and Wang Shaoying introduced their kinetic studies which provide a theoretical basis for the development of the tunable ultraviolet laser, a device yet to be made.

V.P. Chebotayev, a scholar from the Soviet Union, announced that his laboratory has succeeded in building an optical time standard system, the first of its kind in the world.

Professor C.O. Alley from the University of Maryland, U.S.A., and seven Chinese and U.S. specialists introduced a new laser system for range measurement which will be used to scan the distance between the earth and the moon, improving the margin of error from 10 to one centimeter.

PRC TO REWARD COUNTRIES THAT TRANSFER TECHNOLOGY

LD092018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 8 Sep 83

["Chinese Official on Import of Technologies From Other Countries" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu said here today that China will give preferential treatment in trade to those countries which transfer advanced technological know-how to China. "This gives expression to the principle of equality and mutual benefit," he said. He made the remarks at a meeting with a delegation from the patent office of the Federal Republic of Germany led by its director Erich Haeusser.

Zhang said that in the construction of some key projects and the technical updating of existing enterprises China will import advanced technological know-how and equipment. "From now on," he said, "we will relate import of equipment to the introduction of advanced technological know-how."

He said attention should be paid to the fact that, while some countries may export equipment a little more cheaply to China and withhold advanced technological know-how, others may meanwhile sell equipment at a somewhat higher price but include advanced technology also. "To be frank," Zhang said, "we would prefer the latter. Of course cheaper equipment plus transfer of technology would be more welcome."

POSSIBILITIES FOR GENEVA EUROMISSILE TALKS CITED

'Fruitful' Outcome Doubted

OW061238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Commentary: Will Last-Round Euromissile Talks Be Fruitful? -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA correspondent Tang Shan) -- The final and decisive round of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe starts in Geneva today with the United States determined to go ahead with the deployment if the negotiation fails and the Soviets threatening to take counter-measures.

What are the prospects? While any firm prediction would be premature at the present stage, one can say for certain that the negotiation will come up against mounting differences, though the possibility of a compromise cannot be ruled out.

The 21-month-old talks have shown that it is not easy for the two sides to reach an agreement because of their sharply contrasting positions. The Soviet Union has been trying hard to maintain the balance of force in land-based missiles in Europe while the United States has sought to change the status quo, which it considers is unfavorable to the West, through deploying its own land-based missiles there.

The various proposals presented by Moscow for Euromissile reductions may differ somewhat from one another and contain different concessions, but the basic Soviet position that the United States must not deploy new missiles in Europe has remained unchanged and no concession has ever been made in this regard.

The United States, however, has decided to deploy its new missiles in Europe by the end of this year in case the negotiation fails, while insisting that the Soviet Union dismantle all or most of its SS-20 missiles. It believes that only a definite plan on missile deployment can force concessions out of the Soviet Union.

All this shows that the bargaining between the two sides is likely to become harder than ever during the last round talks. But neither side has closed the door as they have both declared that they will take "flexible" approaches and claimed that the possibility of an agreement before the end of the year exists if the other side shows real "sincerity."

Of late, a little flexibility has been detected in the stances of the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union has allowed some political dissidents to go abroad and hastened to forge a five-year accord with the United States on grain sales. It made some concessions on the issues of human rights and personnel interflow, which helped to break the deadlock at the follow-up European Security Conference in Madrid. A slight change has taken place in the Soviet stand on the strategic arms and central European disarmament negotiations. It has also switched from opposition to consent concerning an improvement of the Soviet-U.S. "hot line." Above all, Soviet leader Andropov indicated a willingness last month to scrap those missiles to be reduced if an agreement is reached on specified conditions.

The United States, on its part, has dispatched senators and an exceptionally large trade delegation to Moscow and offered to improve the "hot line" between the two countries. It has also taken other steps including the lifting of a ban on exporting oil pipe-laying machines to the Soviet Union.

In making these moves, however, either the Soviet Union or the United States has an axe to grind: they are trying to gain benefits and win public opinion by making small concessions.

Whether this flexibility will produce an effect on the negotiations remains to be seen.

Accidentally or not, Federal German Foreign Minister Genscher recently called on the Soviet Union and the United States to reconsider the once-rejected "walk in the woods" formula, a compromise formula reached unofficially between the Soviet and U.S. delegates to the effect that the United States, while abandoning the Pershing-2 missiles, will deploy only 75 cruise missiles in Europe, while the Soviet Union will reduce to 75 its SS-20 missiles targeted at Western Europe.

High-ranking Soviet officials have signaled "willingness" to discuss this formula.

The background for the emergence of these circumstances is that the Soviet Union probably has found it necessary to lessen its heavy burden caused by the arms race, in order to focus attention on its economic and political difficulties and gain real benefits by developing economic relations with the West. The U.S. Government, on the other hand, has had to consider the pressures of anti-nuclear movements at home and from Western Europe and at the same time make preparations for next year's presidential campaign. It would be out of their own needs if the Soviet Union and the United States would ever reach some degree of compromise on the Euromissile issue.

Even if some sort of compromise is reached, the Soviet-U.S. arms race would not cease. The contention and confrontation between the two superpowers will not disappear in Europe or the world.

'More Fierce' Contention Seen

OW101043 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Commentary from "International Current Events" program: "Euromissile Talks Resumed Amid a Tense Atmosphere"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States resumed their Geneva talks on 6 September to reduce medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. This is the sixth round of Euromissile talks and the last round of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States before the end of 1983 -- the deadline NATO has fixed for deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Therefore, the talks are of a pressing nature and will have an important bearing on future nuclear arms competition between the Soviet Union and the United States -- the two hegemonist powers.

Shortly before the talks resumed, a serious incident occurred -- the downing of a commercial South Korean airliner by Soviet fighters. U.S. reaction has been very strong and East-West relations are clearly strained. Owing to their respective need for the talks, both the Soviet Union and the United States showed willingness to continue. However, the downing of a commercial South Korean airliner has an apparent influence on this round of talks and has further increased the tense atmosphere of the talks. U.S. chief delegate to the Geneva talks, Nitze, told a reporter on 4 September that the shooting down of a South Korean passenger plane would certainly hamper the progress of the talks.

The USSR-U.S. talks to reduce medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe started at the end of November 1981. In the past 2 years, the 2 sides held 86 meetings in the 5 rounds of talks. However, because of the two sides' fundamental difference in stand, starting point, and plan, the talks have not yet achieved any concrete progress. The U.S. side held that at present the Soviet Union has superiority in both nuclear forces and conventional weapons in Europe. In particular, the Soviet Union has deployed a large number of SS-20 missiles, which are directed against West Europe, and put the West in a very unfavorable position in terms of the nuclear weapons balance in the European region. NATO will not be able to contend with the Soviet Union unless it starts to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles including Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Accordingly the United States has, in the talks, put forward its "zero option" and "interim solution" proposals asking the Soviet Union to totally remove SS-20 missiles or reduce the number of its missiles.

The U.S. will not deploy any or deploy fewer new missiles if the Soviet Union acts in accordance with the U.S. demand.

Before the last round of talks began, the U.S. President put forward a proposal for both sides to maintain the same quantity of medium-range missile warheads. The main contents of his proposal are: If the Soviet Union reduces the number of SS-20 missiles, the United States will proportionally reduce the number of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles to be deployed in West Europe so that the number of warheads of both sides will be the same. His proposal does not include the British and French nuclear missiles. On the other hand, the United States has repeatedly stated that if the Geneva talks cannot achieve real progress, the United States will deploy its Pershing-2 and cruise missiles at sites according to its plan.

It has been reported that the United States has decided to send several thousand technicians to West European countries concerned to step up preparations for the deployment of new missiles. It has also been reported that the first group of U.S. cruise missiles has been secretly shipped to (Wellford) Imperial Air Force Base in England according to its plan.

The Soviet Union has persistently rejected the U.S. proposal. It holds that at present the nuclear strength of the East and the West in Europe is approximately equal. If the United States deploys new medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union will take appropriate countermeasures.

During the talks, the Soviet Union has put forward a number of proposals including one saying that the Soviet Union will reduce some SS-20 missiles if new medium-range missiles are not deployed in West Europe. Shortly before the current sixth round of talks resumed, Soviet leader Andropov put forward a new proposal on 27 August. The proposal offers to reduce the number of SS-20 missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union to a level to match British and French nuclear missiles if NATO does not deploy new U.S. missiles in West Europe. In other words, the Soviet Union will reduce the number of SS-20 missiles from nearly 300 to 162. The removed missiles will be totally destroyed.

The Western countries hold that Andropov's new proposal contains some positive elements but the essence of his proposal is still to stop NATO's plan to deploy new nuclear missiles in order to maintain the USSR's supremacy in medium-range nuclear missiles and monopoly position. Therefore, their reaction to Andropov's new proposal is quite cool.

In the past several rounds of talks, the Soviet Union and the United States have hotly argued about whether or not British and French nuclear missiles should be taken into account in the Geneva negotiations. The United States refused to discuss the British and French nuclear forces. The British and French Governments have also repeatedly declared their opposition to the inclusion of their nuclear forces in the USSR-U.S. nuclear talks. It seems that in the new round of talks the problem will be one of the main obstacles to reaching an agreement.

As the Soviet Union is constantly increasing its nuclear weapons in Europe and the deadline set by the United States for deploying new missiles in West Europe is getting closer, all of Europe is faced with an increasing danger of nuclear threat. The mass movement for peace and opposing nuclear weapons is developing with new momentum.

In consideration for their own security, a number of West European countries hope that the Soviet Union and the United States may break the deadlock in the talks and reach an agreement on reducing nuclear weapons and lessening nuclear arms competition.

Some East European countries have also expressed such hope. Some leaders of East European countries have written letters to Soviet and American leaders urging them to make new efforts, assume full responsibility, and reach an agreement through talks. Amid such a complicated situation in which all sides are opposing the nuclear arms competition between the two hegemonist powers -- the USSR and the U.S. -- and in view of the fact that both countries are beset with political, economic and other domestic problems, neither the Soviet Union nor the United States will bluntly cut off the talks and assume responsibility for the failure of the talks.

The Soviet Union and the United States stay with their own stand while denouncing the other side. They both try to determine the true intention of the other side through various moves in order to find a solution favorable to themselves. However, on the real issue of weakening the other side and maintaining or strengthening their own superiority, both sides are reluctant to make any concession. The Soviet Union and the United States both want to maintain military superiority through the talks.

World public opinion held that the current sixth round of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe will be very tense, sharp, and fierce. Because of the fundamental difference between the two sides' stands, it will not be easy to achieve real progress in the talks. Under the pressure of certain factors, the Soviet Union and the United States may reach some kind of agreement but it will be only a temporary one used as a new tactic in winning nuclear supremacy in an unfavorable situation. Judging from all circumstances, we can see that the struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States in contending for nuclear supremacy in Europe will not end but will be even more fierce.

BRIEFS

UN-SPONSORED SEMINAR IN SHANDONG -- The international seminar on rural comprehensive development co-sponsored by the UN and PRC continued in Shandong. Delegates of various countries and UN officials arrived in Jinan from Shanghai by plane on the morning of 19 August. The seminar opened in Shanghai on 16 August. Attending were delegates from 28 developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and UN officials. The delegates arrived in our province in the morning and continued the seminar in the afternoon of 19 August. At the beginning of the seminar, Lu Hong, Shandong provincial deputy governor, delivered a speech to welcome the delegates. In the evening, Li Zhen, Shandong provincial deputy governor, hosted a buffet for the delegates and the UN officials on behalf of the provincial government. The participants will also conduct on-the-spot investigations in some rural areas of the province. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 83 SK]

DENG, WANG ZHEN MEET U.S. SCIENCE PROFESSOR

OW130800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, and Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, this morning met with Yu Hsiu Ku, emeritus professor of the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., and his wife Wei-Zing Wang Ku.

Professor Ku was one-time vice-minister of education in the Kuomintang government and a member of its academy of sciences.

The couple arrived here on September 9 on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

SICHUAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES

HK090640 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] A Sichuan provincial friendship delegation headed by Governor Yang Xizong left Chengdu by plane yesterday morning for Beijing on its way to Washington and Michigan States in America. The provincial economic and trade group is accompanying the delegation.

Sichuan established friendly provincial-state ties with Washington and Michigan last October and November respectively. Governor Yang Xizong is making the visit at the invitation of the governors of the two states. Apart from deepening mutual understanding between the two sides, the delegation will discuss matters pertaining to economic, technical, and cultural exchanges.

On leaving Chengdu, Governor Yang Xizong and the others were seen off by leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, government, and People's Congress Standing Committee Nie Ronggui, Jiang Minkuan, He Haoju, Liu Haiquan, (Kang Zhenhuang), and Ding Changhe, and by responsible comrades of the provincial foreign affairs office and the provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

XINHUA VIEWS U.S. TRADE DEFICIT, PROTECTIONISM

OW100922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 10 Sep 83

["U.S. Trade Deficit and Its Protectionism" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA correspondent Li Changjiu) -- Protectionist measures taken by the United States since the beginning of this year to limit the rapidly increasing trade deficit have resulted not in an improvement in its trade status, but rather in an even bigger deficit and more frictions with its trading partners.

In the first seven months of this year, a deficit of 33.6 billion dollars was registered, a 73.8 percent rise over the corresponding period last year.

In its trade with Japan, the U.S. deficit is expected to rise to over 20 billion dollars this year from last year's 18.9 billion. Following Japan's "voluntary restraint" in 1981 to limit its automobile exports to 1.68 million units a year, the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a bill last December requiring that 90 percent of the parts of automobiles sold in the U.S. market be made in the U.S. Despite the restrictions, Japan-made cars still account for about 20 percent of the car sales in the U.S. market.

Confronted with restrictions in its automobile exports, Japan accelerated sales of other products. For instance, sales of video-tape recorders jumped 135 percent in July from a year ago.

Trade relations with West European countries have been strained by differences over the natural gas pipeline deal with the Soviet Union as well as quarrels over European exports of specialty steel to the U.S. These issues have brought transatlantic trade ties to what has been described as "a post-war low." An increased tariff on European steel and a rigid ceiling on U.S. steel imports in the next four years angered both West European countries and Japan and added to the already strained situation which followed an argument over farm exports earlier this year. The EEC Council of Ministers said on July 18 that the U.S. action had a "destructive impact" on Europe's steel industry.

Protectionist restrictions on both varieties and quantities of imports from developing nations have also increased.

The above measures have so far failed to alleviate the U.S. trade balance with the outside world. Three factors are responsible for the worsening deficit situation. One is the increased U.S. demand for imported oil and other materials in the wake of a strong economic recovery since the beginning of this year. The second is the fact that many developing countries have not yet come out of the serious economic difficulties which have inhibited their buying power for U.S. goods. The third factor is the emergence of a huge deficit in U.S. trade with Latin American countries. Eight of the biggest debt-ridden Latin American countries are traditional trading partners of the United States. In U.S. trade with these countries, a surplus of 377 million dollars in the first half of last year was replaced by a 63 billion dollar deficit in the January-June period this year.

In addition to these is the inherent disadvantage, the comparatively high cost of production in the U.S. which translates into a lack of competitiveness of its products in the world market. The value of the dollar against currencies of its major trading partners further weakens the U.S. trade position. To extricate itself from the situation, the U.S. has been trying hard to expand its farm trade with the Soviet Union. However, due to the complex nature of East-West trade ties, the U.S. could not gain much in the Soviet market where other Western countries are also vying for a bigger share.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige says that unless the dollar drops in value the balance sheet of U.S. trade cannot be expected to show rapid improvement. He predicts a deficit of 65 billion dollars for the country this year.

PRC, USSR SIGN ACCORD ON BOOK EXCHANGE

OW121853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 12 (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Moscow International Book Exhibition concluded its seven-day show today with a new accord signed between China and the Soviet Union on greater exchanges of books.

Attending the exhibition for the first time, Guoji Shudian of China (China Publications Center) brought on display an assortment of more than 6,500 volumes.

During the exhibition, constant streams of visitors crowded the 150-square-meter Chinese pavillion with many more waiting in long line to enter. A group of five policemen and servicemen were sent to the scene to keep order. The guests in seeing Chinese books culminated yesterday, the last day of the book show, when the Chinese pavillion received the greatest number of visitors in the seven days. By the closing time, long lines of visitors were still waiting outside. The opening time had to be extended for half an hour.

This morning, the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation and the International Publications Corporation of the Soviet Union signed an accord to supplement the one agreed upon by the two sides last year. Under the supplementary accord, the two countries will select annually a quantity of publications for sale in each other's capital.

During their stay in Moscow, members of the Chinese book exhibition delegation headed by Cao Jianfei, general manager of Guoji Shudian, met with their colleagues from different countries.

USSR Officials at PRC Exhibit

OW122128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1802 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Moscow International Book Exhibition concluded its 7-day show this afternoon. The Chinese pavillion, which participated in the exhibition for the first time, was one of the pavillions that received the greatest number of visitors and won wide acclaim during the exhibition. Although the Chinese pavillion extended its opening time for 1/2 hour on its last exhibition day, it still failed to accommodate all the visitors.

Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and others visited the Chinese pavillion.

During the exhibition, the Guoji Shudian of China and the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation signed an accord with the International Publications Corporation of the Soviet Union to supplement the one agreed upon by the both sides last year. The supplementary accord has stipulated that henceforth, both sides will select and purchase a quantity of publications for sale in each other's capital each year.

SOVIET GEOLOGISTS ATTEND SYMPOSIUM IN PRC

OW091309 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] On 4 September an international symposium on the evolution of the precambrian geological stratum began its work in the Temple of the Reclining Buddha in a picturesque suburb of Beijing's western environs. Its participants are 150 specialists and scientists from 17 countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, Australia, France, the UK, India, Brazil, Denmark, the FRG, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Zimbabwe, New Zealand and China.

During the 12 days the symposium lasts Chinese and foreign colleagues will engage in broad scientific exchanges and make geological excursions to Hebei, Shandong and Henan Provinces and other places in China.

In recent years, thanks to the research of precambrian geology, geological scientists of the world have achieved great successes on such topics as the formation of the earth, the origin of Asia, the creation and evolution of the earth's core and distribution of mineral resources. China alone has achieved significant progress in research on the precambrian geology and attained important achievements in the research of the late precambrian period in particular.

On the evening of 4 September in the Great Hall of the People member of the PRC State Council Fang Yi met the participants of the symposium, who hail from six continents. He warmly greeted them and shook hands with them.

Sokolov, academician secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Soviet scientist (Borg) talked warmly and amicably to specialists, professors and scientists from various countries of the world. Sokolov happily said: It is already over 40 years since I became interested in the development of geology in China. While studying geology in Leningrad I had already read the works on geotectonics written by Huang Jiqing, the current chairman of the China Geology Society's council.

Sokolov then said that he had visited China four times. The first visit was as far back as the beginning of the 1940's. The third visit was in 1959. He also took part in the first all-China (?stratigraphic) conference. This time, when he came to China and established contacts with colleagues from Chinese geological circles, continued Sokolov, he felt that the Chinese Government devotes great attention to the development of geology and that geological science in China has been developing rapidly. He also noted with praise that Professor Huang Jiqing is not only a specialist in geotectonics but also a leading ontogenist. Sokolov hoped for uninterrupted cooperation between Soviet and Chinese geologists and wished that Chinese colleagues would be able to take part in the 27th International Geological Congress, which will take place next year in Moscow.

Huang Jiqing, chairman of the China Geology Society was also present during the Sokolov's address. He repeatedly nodded his head and smiled. In recent years, our scientist Huang Jiqing [words indistinct] has written many works. He was also present at the international geological congress and in 1981 received the title of honorary doctor, presented to him by Zurich University in Switzerland.

USSR DECLARES U.S. VICE CONSUL PERSONA NON GRATA

OW130212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 12 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice Consul in Leningrad Lon David Augustenborg has been declared persona non grata "for his illegal acts of spying," the Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIYA reported today.

An announcement of the Soviet State Security Committee carried in the evening edition of the paper said the U.S. diplomat and his wife Denise were detained "in the area of Leningrad on September 11 as they were carrying out an act of espionage."

PRC LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON DPRK NATIONAL DAY

HK121349 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Beijing 8 Sep (XINHUA) -- The leaders of our country today sent a message of greetings to their Korean counterparts, congratulating them on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The following is the full text of the congratulatory message:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK,

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, on behalf of the CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people, we would like to extend our warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the WPK, the Korean Government, and the Korean people.

The founding of the DPRK marks a great turning point in Korean history and represents a glorious achievement earned by the Korean people through protracted revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. Since the found founding of the DPRK, the Korean people have undergone a course of struggle with heroic victories. In Korea's war of liberation, they defeated the U.S. aggressors through unswerving and valiant fighting and thus safeguarded the independence and security of the country and made outstanding contributions to peace in Asia and throughout the world. After the war, the Korean people, following the correct line of political independence, being economically self-supporting, and self-reliance in defense, turned a poor and backward Korea into a prosperous socialist country through their own arduous efforts.

Today the Korean people are holding high the three revolutionary banners in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields and are striving for fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan and for attaining the magnificent goal for the 1980's put forth by the Sixth WPK National Congress. Pursuing a foreign policy of independence, friendship, and peace, the DPRK is supporting the peoples of different countries in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and is making every effort to strengthen its friendly and cooperative relations with these people. Under the leadership of the Workers Party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the industrious and ingenious Korean people will surely build an even more prosperous DPRK through their creative work.

The WPK and the DPRK Government have made unremitting efforts in order to realize the independence and peaceful reunification of Korea. The CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people firmly support the three principles, the five-point guideline, and the program for establishing a unified Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, all put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song. The United States must withdraw all its troops from South Korea. The Korean issue should be solved by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference.

China and Korea are fraternal neighboring countries linked by common mountains and rivers and related as closely as lips and teeth, and the Chinese and Korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have stood together through thick and thin and have shown utter devotion to each other in the protracted revolutionary struggle.

The Sino-Korean friendship fostered by Comrade Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai together with Comrade Kim Il-song has made heartening progress in recent years through the close contacts between the leaders of the two parties and two states. The CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people fully cherish the great Sino-Korean friendship and will do their utmost to perpetuate its glory and pass it on from generation to generation.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee

Li Xiannian, president of the PRC

Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee of the PRC

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC

Beijing, 8 September 1983

PARTY, GOVERNMENT GROUP VISITS DPRK'S WONSAN

Arrives in City

SK130318 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Station correspondent report from Wonsan]

[Text] The Chinese party and government delegation led by Comrade Peng Zhen as head of delegation and Comrade Hu Qili as deputy head of the delegation arrived in Wonsan this morning by special train on a tour to Wonsan. Comrade Yim Chun-chu, vice president of Korea, come to Wonsan from Pyongyang with the delegation.

On this day it rained in Wonsan, a beautiful port city on the east coast of Korea boasting of Songdowon, which has been called the paradise of [word indistinct], world-renowned mountain of Mt Kumgang, and enjoying fame as a city of culture and recreation. Yet, all of Wonsan overflowed with the air of friendship and unity between Chinese and Korean parties, countries, and peoples as if to show that the China-Korea friendship, which has been formed, strengthened, and developed by a joint struggle that has lasted for a long time, will overcome any storms and trials.

The Chinese and Korea national flags hung on the tall building in the heart of the city along with the slogans on a long life for the immortal friendship and unity sealed in blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples. Rainbow arches connecting Pyongyang and Beijing with beautiful decorations were hung over the main streets. Some 100,000 residents of Wonsan waited for the Chinese people's friendly mission, lining as much as some 10 kilometers of the streets from early morning in spite of the rain, with national flags of the two countries, bouquets and balloons. Their faces showed the overflowing joy of meeting the guests with whom they share joy and sorrow.

At 100 when the special train with the delegation aboard arrived in the railway station, the music and voices of hurrah thundered, shaking heaven and earth. As Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili alighted from the train, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of the People's Armed Forces, warmly shook hands with Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili, warmly welcoming them.

Comrade Yi Chae-yun, responsible secretary of the WPK Kangwon Provincial Committee, Comrade Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, and responsible cadres of Wonsan and high ranking officers of the KPA greeted the delegation at the railway station.

Lovely children presented Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili and the (?youth artists) with bouquets of fragrant flowers.

Comrade Peng Zhen then boarded a car and passed through the welcoming crowd, frequently waving his hand in response to their welcome. The welcoming crowd waved the Chinese and Korean national flags and the bouquets and demonstrated the inexhaustible friendship of the Korean people toward the Chinese people, dancing to the tune of the song of China-Korea friendship.

When they reached the (?triumph) square of Wonsan, Wonsan People's Committee Chairman Kim Chong-hwa, in the name of the people of Wonsan, presented Peng Zhen a sculpture engraved with fighters of the CPV and KPA standing together.

During Korea's Fatherland Liberation War, the heroic people of Wonsan defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and firmly defended the battleline of Korea here and gave hearty cheers of victory, shedding blood with [word indistinct]. When they reached the (?triumph) square, a girl who was dancing on the corner of the square came and presented bouquets of flowers to Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili. Bouquets of friendship waved throughout the square. Women in beautiful national costumes warmly welcomed the Chinese delegation, dancing rhythmically along the waves of the bouquets of friendship.

The residents of Wonsan are greeting the Chinese comrades-in-arms today with greatest joy for the sake of China-Korea friendship that has flourished beautifully with its firm root in this land from the days of shedding blood together in a war against the U.S. imperialists.

Meanwhile, this afternoon, the Chinese party and government delegation led by Comrade Peng Zhen as head of delegation and Comrade Hu Qili as deputy head visited the 9th unit of the KPA with Comrade Kim Chong-il. Comrade Peng Zhen, after observing the naval fleet, left a writing: the militant unity between the Chinese and Korean parties, armies, and peoples will remain immortal.

Inspects Naval Base

OW122003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Wonsan, September 12 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese party and government delegation led by Peng Zhen and Hu Qili visited a naval base and plastics factory run by disabled soldiers here today accompanied by Korean leaders Kim Chong-il, Yim Chun-chu and O Chin-u. The naval unit stationed in the base is known for capturing the U.S. espionage vessel "The Pueblo" in 1968 when it operated in the Korean territorial waters.

Peng Zhen and Hu Qili inspected the captured U.S. vessel which was berthed at the port. The Chinese guests boarded a destroyer, where they were briefed by General Kwon Sang-ho on the defense of Korea's east coast. Peng Zhen said China and Korea should unite to fight against imperialism and hegemonism.

In the plastics factory, the Chinese guests toured three work shops and learned about its production. Built in 1952 by 17 disabled soldiers, the factory now has a working staff of 670 and its annual turnover has risen to six million won.

Honored at Banquet

OW122012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Wonsan, September 12 (XINHUA) -- A welcoming banquet was held in honor of the Chinese party and government delegation by the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Kangwon Provincial People's Committee here this evening.

Among those present at the banquet were Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; O Chin-u, minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces; Yim Chun-chu, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and leading members of Kangwon Province and Wonsan City.

Yi Chae-yun, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said in his address that the Chinese Volunteers and the Korean people fought heroically side by side during the liberation war of the country. He noted that heroic Chinese fighters like Huang Jiguang, Qiu Shaoyun, Wu Xianhua and many others shed their blood in battles fought in Kangwon Province and their lofty internationalist spirit would always remain in the memory of the Korean people. The people in Kangwon Province are most happy to meet Chinese comrades today, he added.

Hu Qili, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation, said: "To us Chinese people, the Province of Kangwon and the city of Wonsan are not strange. During the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea, the heroic people of Wonsan rose up against the U.S. aggressors and formed an 'iron wall' in defending this frontier city on the east coast; and the Heibht 1211 and Sangamryong in Kangwon have become known to the world for their indestructibility and undaunted fortitude. Through the efforts of the hard-working people in Kangwon and Wonsan after the war, the city of Wonsan today has been turned into a beautiful and cultural resort."

He stressed: "The Communist Party, the government and the people of China resolutely support the unremitting efforts the Workers' Party, the government and the people of Korea have made for many years to realize the reunification of the fatherland, and resolutely support the three principles and five-point policy for reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song and his proposal to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea. The problem of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign intervention. This is a historical trend that no one can resist."

"The peoples of China and Korea are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. In the long and common struggles, they have fought shoulder to shoulder, supported each other and, through shedding blood together, forged a great and militant friendship. In the years of the revolutionary wars in our country, many fine sons and daughters of the Korean people had given us invaluable assistance and the Chinese people will never forget this. Today, the friendship between us, a friendship that has stood the test of time, has now reached a new stage thanks to the close ties between the leaders and the common efforts of the peoples of the two countries. The Communist Party, the government and the people of China cherish this friendship most and will make every possible effort for its further development."

JOINT FRIENDSHIP COMMUNE MARKS DPRK ANNIVERSARY

SK120142 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The Beijing Municipal Chapter of the PRC-DPRK Friendship Commune arranged a banquet on (?6) September in the commune hall to warmly congratulate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

DPRK Ambassador to our country Chon Myong-su and his wife, staffers of the Embassy and Korean guests, including those staying in Beijing, were invited.

At the banquet, Comrade (Li Jianliang), Secretary of the Party Committee of the PRC-DPRK Friendship Commune, and Chon Myong-su, Korean Ambassador to our country, delivered speeches. In their speeches, they expressed hope for the further development and strengthening of the friendship between China and Korea forged with blood, just as the pine tree which was personally planted by Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Ye Jianying in April 1975 in the garden of the Friendship Commune is growing with freshness and liveliness.

The responsible functionaries from the Foreign Ministry and many cadre members of domains of the commune attended the banquet. After the banquet, the art troupe of the Friendship Commune gave a performance in the garden of the commune for the Korean guests.

LAO SHE PLAY 'TEAHOUSE' PREMIERS IN TOKYO

OW121831 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Late Chinese playwright Lao She's "Teahouse" was premiered here today and received a standing ovation from more than 800 Japanese viewers.

Performed by the Beijing People's Art Theatre, the play is a chronicle covering 50 years in old China. The single setting of a Beijing teahouse provides a kind of microcosm of society, where people from all walks of life would gather to gossip, to scheme, to beg, to discuss the events of the day.

The play was hailed as an instant classic when it was first produced in 1958 and has remained in the repertoire of the theatre ever since.

Xia Yan, chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association, called the performance of "Teahouse" in Japan a significant event in the history of Sino-Japanese cultural exchanges.

Modern drama was introduced in China from Japan at the beginning of the century, and this is the first time a Chinese play has been staged in Japan since 1949, he said.

Co-sponsored by the Japanese fund Organization for International Exchange and a committee composed of people from art circles here, the play will be staged in Tokyo and then tour Kyoto, Osaka, Hiroshima and several other cities.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE WRITERS IN BEIJING -- Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Poet Ai Qing, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association and vice-president of the China Pen Center, met and hosted a banquet today in honor of a Japanese writers' delegation. The delegation is led by noted Japanese writer Tsutomu Minakami, deputy director general of the Japanese Writers and Artists Association. The Japanese guests arrived here today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 12 Sep 83 OW]

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Interviewed by XINHUA

0W111620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Tehran, September 11 (XINHUA) -- Iranian Foreign Minister Akbar Velayati left here this afternoon for Beijing to pay an official visit to China.

In an interview with XINHUA at the airport before his departure, Velayati traced the long-standing cordial relations between Iran and China and stressed that common ground exists in many fields between the two countries, and this constitutes the basis for further development of mutual relations. He expressed the hope that through this trip, more cordial ties will be promoted.

Velayati was accompanied during his visit by two deputy foreign ministers and high-ranking officials from commerce and oil ministries.

Talks With Wu Xueqian

0W121732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, China's minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met Iranian Foreign Minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati. Velayati said Iran neither seeks nor submits to hegemony. It supports the Nonaligned Movement and advocates strengthening relations with Third World countries. Wu said China will neither depend nor give in to pressure from foreign powers. The principles of China's foreign policy are anti-hegemonism, maintaining world peace, and strengthening relations with Third World countries, he said. Both sides expressed support for the Palestinian people and advocated strengthening South-South cooperation.

Attending the discussions were: Sazgar Nejad, member of Islamic Consultative Assembly; Javad Mansuri, vice minister of foreign affairs in charge of culture and consular affairs; Hoseyn Kazempur Ardebili, vice minister of foreign affairs in charge of economic and international affairs; and 'Ali Khorram, Iranian ambassador to China. Also present were Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Chen Xinren, adviser to the Ministry of Culture.

After the meeting a banquet was given by Wu Xueqian to welcome the Iranian guests.

The Iranian foreign minister arrived here this morning at the invitation of Wu Xueqian.

PRC DONATES RELIEF MATERIALS TO SRI LANKA

0W090238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Colombo, September 8 (XINHUA) -- China today handed over to Sri Lanka 2,759 kilograms of airlifted relief materials, including woolen blankets, garments and silk sari fabrics, for victims of the recent ethnic disturbances. Speaking at the handing over ceremony held at the headquarters of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, Chinese Ambassador Gao E said the Chinese people were in sympathy with the Sri Lankan people for the recent disturbances, which had caused great loss to property and sufferings to the people.

Presiding over the ceremony, the society's chairman E.B. Abeyaseker expressed thanks to China for its gifts, noting that China herself has suffered floods and severe droughts this year.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS MEET CPC GROUP

OW121447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0757 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Rome, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- Pajetta, member of the leading organ and member of the Secretariat, and Bufalini, member of the leading organ, of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] met with the cadre visiting group of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Ma Guorui on the afternoon of 9 September at the PCI Headquarters and had a warm and friendly conversation with all the members of the visiting group.

Pajetta asked Ma Guorui to convey the cordial regards of the PCI Central Committee and his own to Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, and Peng Zhen.

The CPC cadre visiting group arrived in Italy on 2 September and has visited Rome, Cologna, Florence, Venice, and other cities and met PCI leaders in these cities. The group will conclude its visit to Italy and return home on 11 September.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS FRG PATENTS DELEGATION

OW100941 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, this afternoon met with a patent rights delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany.

WANG RENZHONG MEETS SWEDISH BANKING GROUP

OW121255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, today met with a delegation from Sparbankernas Bank of Sweden led by Ingenmund Bengtsson, chairman of the board of directors of the bank. They discussed cooperation in the economic and cultural fields between the two countries. Bengtsson is also speaker of the Swedish Parliament.

Wang Renzhong said he welcomed Bengtsson to visit China again in the capacity of the speaker, adding that the Chinese National People's Congress was willing to increase exchanges and cooperation with the Swedish Parliament.

Bengtsson said that he was eager to be acquainted with the legislative body in China, a country with one billion people.

The Swedish guests arrived in Beijing on September 9 at the invitation of the People's Bank of China. They explored with Chinese financial officials to the possibilities of further cooperation. [sentence as received]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FINLAND FOR NORWAY

OW091619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1335 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Helsinki, September 9 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese goodwill delegation left here for Norway after a 9-day visit to Finland.

The delegation, led by Zhou Erfu, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, arrived here last week at the invitation of the Finland-China Society.

Vappu Taipale, second minister of social affairs and health of Finland and Kalus Toernudd, deputy state secretary of the foreign ministry, met on separate occasions members of the Chinese delegation. Delegation members met people from different walks of life and also toured a number of cultural and educational institutions.

ICELAND PRESIDENT RECEIVES CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW101243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Stockholm, September 10 (XINHUA) -- President of Iceland Vigdís Finnbogadóttir and Prime Minister Steingrímur Hermannsson received a Chinese cultural delegation headed by Vice Cultural Minister Lu Zhixian yesterday, according to a report from Reykjavik.

Lu Zhixian also held talks with Icelandic Minister of Culture Ragnhildur Helgadóttir on the cultural exchanges between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Reykjavik on September 8.

RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION AT L'HUMANITE FESTIVAL

OW121159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, September 11 (XINHUA) -- L'HUMANITE, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, inaugurated the 48th L'HUMANITE festival" in the Paysager Park of Courneuve City in the northern suburbs of Paris yesterday.

Assessing the opening ceremony of the two-day festival on behalf of the party and its general secretary Georges Marchais, director of L'HUMANITE Roland Leroy reiterated that the party supports the struggle waged by the people all over the world for independence, state sovereignty, justice and the establishment of a new world order.

Attending the inauguration were leaders of the French Communist Party, four communist ministers of the French Government and delegations from six foreign communist parties.

Speaking on TV yesterday, Marchais said although the number of unemployed has not increased, inflation has dropped and a series of important reforms have been carried out in the past two and half years since the government took office, we cannot consider everything smooth and must continue to make progress.

Referring to international issues, Marchais said, "The road to disarmament must be taken while the security and sovereignty of all countries must be ensured."

More than 800,000 people from all parts of the country took part in the festival activities. 450 stands have been erected for performances, industrial and cultural exhibitions as well as book exhibitions. The stand for the PEOPLE'S DAILY, of China aroused special interest of the visitors.

The delegation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, led by paper's editor-in-chief Qin Chuan, took part in the gala celebrations. The delegation which arrived in Paris on September 7, held talks with Leroy on September 9 and met with leaders of the Communist Party of France on September 10.

RENMIN RIBAO ON IMPACT OF GROMYKO'S FRANCE VISIT

HK120842 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 83 p 6

["Newsletter From France" by correspondent Ma Weimin: "A Look at Franco-Soviet Relations in Light of Gromyko's Visit to France"]

[Text] Paris, 10 Sep -- Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko paid a 24-hour "working visit" to France on 9 and 10 September, during which he discussed bilateral relations and international questions with French leaders. This is the first visit of the Soviet foreign minister to France since the French socialists came to power more than 2 years ago. The visit was therefore given a high degree of attention, but judging by the results, the talks were, as LE FIGARO said, "a fruitless dialogue."

During his stay in Paris, Foreign Minister Gromyko met French Premier Mauroy and External Relations Minister Cheysson. In particular, he had a 2-hour "extraordinary meeting" with President Mitterrand. Apart from bilateral relations the two sides also discussed the Lebanon situation, the Afghanistan problem, the conflict in Chad, the Polish question, European missile talks, the downing of the South Korean airliner, and other current major international issues. According to reports, President Mitterrand emphasized to Gromyko the "gravity" of the international situation and repeatedly explained that it is essential to restore the balance of power in Europe and the French nuclear forces must absolutely not be included in the Geneva talks.

A French presidential spokesman said that President Mitterrand used "uncompromising language" and "bluntly stated the French stand" when meeting the Soviet foreign minister. He refused to answer a question on whether President Mitterrand was satisfied with the Soviet foreign minister's explanation of the South Korean airliner incident.

According to Gromyko, his talks with the French president "covered a lot of ground." He acknowledged that there are "partial or fundamental differences" between the two sides on certain issues. He said, "If you say that we gained a fair understanding of the French viewpoint on certain issues, I hope that the French leaders will similarly understand the Soviet viewpoint."

The Soviet foreign minister was originally scheduled to visit France at the beginning of this week, but this was delayed "by agreement between the two sides." The reason for the delay was said to be evidently connected with the South Korean airliner incident.

At present there are problems in three main areas in Franco-Soviet relations. 1) In bilateral relations, the effect of France's April explosion of 47 Soviet diplomatic staff has not yet been completely dispelled; trade between the two countries fell somewhat last year, and France had an unfavorable trade balance of 8 billion francs. There has been no notable turn for the better this year. 2) There are fundamental differences between the two countries on a whole series of international issues such as Poland, Afghanistan, and the Chad conflict; Soviet media are constantly attacking "the dangerous change in the French Government's foreign policy." 3) The European medium-range nuclear missile question is even more "the deepest and most serious difference between France and the Soviet Union." West German Foreign Minister Genscher said after talking with Gromyko that the Soviet Union might soften its stand on including French and British nuclear forces in the talks on European medium-range nuclear weapons. France for its part said there was no basis for saying that. According to reports, Gromyko did not mention this point in his talk with the French president.

Public opinion here holds that this visit of Gromyko shows that although various major differences exist between France and the Soviet Union, both have "the desire to normalize political dialogue" between them; moreover, Foreign Minister Cheysson has already revived this dialogue with his February visit to the Soviet Union. As far as France is concerned, in the current heightening tension between East and West it hopes to play its own role, and when necessary will deal directly with the Soviet Union on issues related to French interests, such as medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it hopes very much to win over France in its rivalry with the United States, or at least reduce some of the Atlantic tinge in French Government. However, as there are profound differences between the two sides on many major issues, "there is nothing to show that they will bury the hatchet in the near or medium future." From this it is evident that the "thaw" in relations between the two countries will remain a slow process.

YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT CONTINUES CHINA VISIT

Meets Li Xiannian

OW121337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian expressed satisfaction with Sino-Yugoslav relations and firm support to the Non-Aligned Movement here today.

In a meeting with Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and his party here this evening, Li Xiannian said that China and Yugoslavia had maintained sound relations. Li Xiannian also spoke highly of the Yugoslav people for their achievements in every field in continuing the cause of Comrade Tito. Zarkovic said he had "cordial and candid" talks with Chinese comrades on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. "We have identical views on many international issues," he said.

After the meeting Li Xiannian gave a dinner for the Yugoslav guests. Present were state Councillor Ji Pengfei and Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China.

Departs Beijing

OW130732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and his party left here for home by air this afternoon. Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei bid farewell to the guests at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse. While in Beijing, Zarkovic had a cordial meeting with President Li Xiannian, and held talks with Ji Pengfei on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. Zarkovic told Ji that his two-and-a-half day stay in Beijing was most useful, because their talks were thoroughgoing, frank and friendly. Seeing the guests off at the airport were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Yugoslav Ambassador to China Sava Obradovic.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH GDR NEWS DELEGATION

OW101617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei said here today he hope that relations between China and the German Democratic Republic will be furthered.

Ji Pengfei, formerly first Chinese ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, made these remarks at a meeting with a delegation from the ADN NEWS AGENCY led by Rolf Schablinski, first deputy director general of the agency today. He said, "We appreciate the achievements made by the people of the German Democratic Republic. To increase contacts between the two countries conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples. Friendship between the two peoples will grow only by increasing our contacts and mutual understanding," Ji Pengfei added.

Rolf Schablinski said, "Our relations were good in the 50s as we remember. Our relations will develop provided that both sides will seek channels of cooperation and ways of improving our relations." Rolf Schablinski said that people in the G.D.R. were looking forward to the visit of a delegation from the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Present at the meeting were Mu Qing and Feng Jian, director-general and deputy director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Rolf Berthold, the G.D.R. ambassador to China, was on hand.

WU XUEQIAN RECEIVES BURUNDI, LIBERIA ENVOYS

OW100910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, China's state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, this morning met on separate occasions with Sylvre Gahungu, Burundi ambassador to China, and George Toe Washington, Liberian ambassador to China, who are leaving at the end of their terms of office here.

TANZANIA MINISTER FETES DEPARTING PRC MEDICS

OW101142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian Health Minister Aaron Kiduo gave a farewell party here this evening in honor of the Chinese medical team which is leaving here for home on September 11 after a two-year mission in the country.

The Tanzanian minister expressed his satisfaction with the team's work. He also hoped for further cooperation between the medical workers of the two countries.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES MEETS IVORY COAST MINISTER

OW100930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Xing Geng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy to the Republic of Ivory Coast, Friday presented a letter of recommendation to Foreign Minister of Ivory Coast Simeon Ake, according to a report from Abidjan.

Xing Geng arrived in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, on August 30.

China and Ivory Coast established formal diplomatic relations on March 2 this year.

PRC, CONGOLESE ARTISTS GUILDS SIGN AGREEMENT

OW101311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on cultural cooperation between the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Congolese National Union of Writers, Artists and Artisans was signed here today.

The agreement, the first between the two organizations, was signed by Lu Shi, member of the secretariat of the China federation, and Letembet Ambily, organizational, social affairs and legislative secretary of the Congolese union.

Both sides agreed that more discussion should be held in the future on issues of common interest and efforts be made to exchange publications, fine art and photographic exhibitions and visits among artists.

The Congolese delegation headed by Letembet Ambily arrived in Beijing on September 8 at the invitation of the China federation.

The delegation will also visit Shanghai, Changzhou and Nanjing.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF WOMEN'S CONGRESS MEETING

Hu, Deng Meet Representatives

OW130554 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao and other comrades had a cordial meeting at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon with all the representatives attending the fifth national women's congress. They also posed for a picture with the representatives.

Other comrades present at the meeting and who had their picture taken with the representatives were Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Zhang Tingfa and Ni Zhifu, members, and Yao Yilin and Chen Muhua, alternate members, of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, and Chen Pixian, members, and Hao Jianxiu, alternate member, of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, He Changgong, Song Shilun, Chen Xilian, Duan Yungli, Ji Penfei, Cheng Zihua, and Fu Zhong, members of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee Advisory Commission; Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the CPC Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission; Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Goidyi Gyaincain, Seypidin, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, and Han Xianchu, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Zhang Jingfu and Wang Bingqian, state councillors; and Yang Jingren, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Gian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Ye Shengtao, and Qu Mu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

Deng Yingchao Sees Taiwan Group

OW121311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met the delegation of Taiwan Province to the fifth national women's congress at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

She shook hands with the delegates and had a group picture taken with them.

Deng Yingchao said that with the Mid-Autumn Festival, an occasion for family reunion, nearing, people on both sides of the Straits are missing each other. She expressed the hope that all the delegates present would do their best for an early reunification of the motherland so that the separated relatives will reunite at an earlier date.

List of New Leaders

OW121455 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA) -- List of chairman, vice chairmen, Standing Committee members, and Secretariat members of the Fifth All-China Women's Federation:

Chairman: Kang Keqing.

Vice chairmen: Luo Qiong, Wu Yifang, Lei Jieqiong, Tan Tiwu [6223 1912 0710], Li Wenyi [2621 2429 1355], Zhang Guoying [1728 1613 5391], Guo Liwen, Huang Ganying, Lin Liyun, Ngapoi Cedan Zhoirgar (Tibetan nationality), Mayenur (Uyghur nationality), Wang Xiuying [3769 3811 3841] and Tan Fuyun [6223 5397 5366].

Standing Committee members: (in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Yu Shuqin, Ma Yuan [7456 0626], Wang Liwei, Wang Qingshu [3769 1987 3219], Wang Shuxian [3769 3219 6343], Wang Xiuying [3769 3811 3841], Wang Deyi [3769 1795 1942], Yun Shufen [0061 2562 5358] (Monggol nationality), Che Yiyi [6508 3015 5391], Deng Yuzhi [6772 5940 1807], Lu Leshan [4151 2867 1427], Lu Fenyan [4151 1164 3601], Feng Shugeng [7458 2579 5087], Liu Suqin [0491 4790 3830], Mayenur (Uygur nationality), Su Dongxia [5685 2639 7209] (Hui nationality), Li Wenyi [2621 2429 1355], Li Landing [2621 5695 0002], Li Gangzhong [2621 6921 6988], Yang Guiqin [2799 2710 3830], Wu Yongyun [0702 6102 5686], Wu Yifang, Qiu Shuhua [6726 3219 5478], Ying Yili [2019 0122 0448], Zhang Guoying [1728 1613 5391], Ngapoi Cedan Zhoigar (Tibetan nationality), Fan Chongyan [5400 1504 3601 plus the radical 1166], Lin Liyun, Yu Wenqing [6735 2429 3237], Luo Qiong, Zhao Mingjian [6392 2494 1017] (Zhuang nationality), Hu Dehua, Bao Yushu [0202 3022 2579] (Man nationality), Qin Suping [4440 4790 5493], Guo Liwen, Tang Min [0781 2404], Huang Ganying, Cao Ruiwu [2580 3843 2976], Kang Keqing, Lei Jieqiong, Tan Fuyun [6223 5397 5366], and Tan Tiwu [6223 1912 0710].

First secretary of the Secretariat: Zhang Guoying.

Secretaries of the Secretariat: Hu Dehua, Wang Qingshu, Wang Shuxian, Wang Deyi, Yu Shuqin, Fan Chongyan, and Wang Liwei.

AGRICULTURAL ZONING COMMITTEE RESHUFFLES MEMBERS

OW122210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the State Council, the National Agricultural Zoning Committee has reshuffled its members. Names of the members of the reshuffled National Agricultural Zoning Committee follow:

Chairman: Wan Li.

Vice chairmen: Song Ping, Du Rensheng, He Kang, and Liu Zhongyi.

Members: Ye Duzheng, Wu Mingyu, Chao Yannian, Li Jingzhao, Bian Jiang, Dong Zhiyong, Li Huayi, and Luo Jibin.

The day-to-day work of the National Agricultural Zoning Committee is handled by its office which is housed at the State Planning Commission.

ZHAO'S AUGUST VISIT TO SHANGHAI YOUTH IN XINJIANG

OW070536 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Urumqi, 6 Sep (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang called on educated youths from Shanghai in the Tarim reclamation area while on a study tour in Xinjiang recently. He praised them for their contributions in building the frontier region. He also urged them to build the reclamation area into an even more beautiful place and to make new contributions to developing Xinjiang in the days to come.

It was a day of bright sunshine and gentle breeze in Aksu on 11 August. Immediately after deplaning at this strategic town in southern Xinjiang that morning, Premier Zhao Ziyang, together with member Hu Qili and alternate member Hao Jianxiu of the CPC Central Secretariat, drove to the First Regiment of First Agricultural Construction Division under the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps located 60 kilometers away. Representatives of the educated youths from Shanghai and other workers and staff members of the production and construction corps there took large, sweet watermelons and dark green grapes for the central leading comrades to sample. Cheerfully, Premier Zhao Ziyang asked the educated youths from Shanghai to sit around him and entered into a cordial conversation with them.

One by one, Premier Zhao asked about their ages, work, and families. He also inquired about the production of the regimental farm and the practice of the responsibility system there. Feeling completely at ease, the Shanghai youths told Premier Zhao about the remarkable changes that had taken place in the Tarim reclamation area in recent years. Very pleased with what he heard, Premier Zhao said to the young people: You have plenty of vegetables, fruits, and aquatic products here, and the prices are not so high either. This is better than in Shanghai. Large cities have problems of their own. How could it be possible for everyone to crowd into Shanghai? You have very good conditions and a bright future here. Did you not mention the fact that things are very different with the practice of the contract system than without it? The corps' farms may practice on a trial basis the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output. The farmers can also contract land out for individual farm workers and households to operate. There are vast areas of water here and some households can specialize in fish breeding.

Premier Zhao also asked the representatives to relay the greetings of the party Central Committee and State Council to all educated youths from Shanghai who have come to settle permanently in the frontier region. Premier Zhao said: In the past you have braved hardships, worked hard, and made contributions to building the frontier region, after having traveled from Shanghai to Xinjiang in response to the call of the party. In the future, you should work alongside the people of the various nationalities in Xinjiang to build this area into an even more beautiful place.

Premier Zhao and his party then visited the families of the workers and staff members. In the home of Chen Yu and his wife, a young couple from Shanghai, Premier Zhao sat on a sofa and chatted with all members of the family. When visiting the home of Zhao Xinsheng, an educated youth from Shanghai and animal husbandry expert, Premier Zhao inquired about the milk cows raised by the family. He encouraged the family by saying: When the breeding of milk cows has developed, you can run a small milk powder factory, for by then the economic results will be even greater.

Premier Zhao and his party also cordially got together with some educated youths from Shanghai and had group pictures taken with them.

On the same afternoon Premier Zhao and his party visited the paddy fields where aerial sowing had been carried out by the regiment. After returning to Aksu, Premier Zhao also attended a briefing presented by the responsible comrades of the First Agricultural Construction Division. Premier Zhao said: You should combine agriculture with forestry and animal husbandry, and promote joint agricultural-industrial-commercial ventures. It is not enough to know how to promote production; you must also master management skills. When management is good, the future will be very promising.

The First Agricultural Construction Division has more than 18,000 educated young people from Shanghai at the present time. Most of these youths have been in Tarim since the early 1960's. They are now a principal force in the reclamation area. More than 2,000 of them have become cadres and teachers. Last year 10 of the educated youths from Shanghai were selected as the division's pacesetters. Another 10 of them, who made academic achievements through self-study, have been successively sent abroad for study.

YUAN BAOHUA CHAIRS QUALITY MANAGEMENT MEETING

OW121443 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The fifth national representative meeting of quality control groups opened on the morning of 9 September at the Huairen Hall in Zhongnanhai, Beijing. Experiences in developing quality control activities over the past year will be summed up and exchanged at the meeting. Yuan Baozhu, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, presided over the meeting.

Song Jiwen, adviser to the State Economic Commission and president of the China Quality Control Association, said in his work report: Quality control groups are a concrete manifestation of our party's mass line, a good form of workers' participation as masters in management, and an effective way to give full play to the intelligence and wisdom of workers and staff members, train competent people, improve enterprise performance, and achieve better social and economic results.

Song Jiwen said: The number of quality control groups increased from 160,000 in 1982 to 270,000 by the end of June this year. More than 50,000 results were achieved in the past year, of which the directly calculable economic benefits amounted to more than 1.46 billion yuan. The groups' activities were centered on improving product quality and reducing cost in the early days, and have now expanded to include such areas as development of new products, product design, reducing energy consumption, handling of goods and materials, management of funds, equipment management, improving service quality, and so forth.

(Tong Peiyuan), engineer of the Dalian City Economic Commission, made a report at the meeting on Dalian City's experience in developing quality control groups activities.

NATIONAL MEETING CALLS FOR SUPPLY CONTROL

OW111211 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report by this station's reporter (Zhuang Guizhang), the State Economic Commission, the State Planning Commission, and the State Bureau of Supplies held a meeting this morning to hear reports from various departments concerned on how they are implementing the State Council's circular on improving and strengthening the management of supplies under the state's unified distribution plan.

The meeting asked the departments concerned to send representatives to the grassroots level to supervise and check the implementation of the state's material distribution plan for this year. As pointed out at the meeting, all units that did not receive orders according to the state plan should report what supplies they have in stock. Extra materials produced during the first half of this year that fall under the state's unified distribution plan should be turned over to the state according to the State Council's circular. As stipulated, a proper portion of materials to be produced in the second half of the year in excess of the production quota should be turned over to the state to be used to fill orders under the unified distribution plan. The Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry should formulate concrete measures to ensure the supply of electric power required by enterprises whose products fall under the unified distribution plan and the supply of slag turned out by smelters to meet the needs of key cement plants respectively. Both should be done on a priority basis. They should also take steps to solve other problems encountered this year. In the interim, all departments concerned should seriously check how state contracts are being implemented and how products are being marketed by various enterprises. Those who fail to act strictly according to the contracts and who sell the products by themselves beyond the limit permitted by the relevant regulations will be dealt with seriously.

COORDINATED TRANSPORT SERVICE AGREEMENT REACHED

OW112011 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Twenty coordinated transportation service companies of 15 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions recently reached an agreement in Changsha, deciding to strengthen their coordinated transportation services and inaugurate uninterrupted transfer services.

According to the agreement, the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions will inaugurate regular truck, steamship, containerization, and rail services, and exchange information on the scope and capabilities of their transfer operation as well as the rates of their service charges.

China now has some 40 companies providing coordinated transportation services in over 400 localities handling over 20 million metric tons of cargo annually.

The development of coordinated transportation services is essential to alleviating congestion at terminals and ports, rationalizing the use of means of transportation, conserving freight, and speeding up the circulation of supplies, thus benefiting everybody in society economically.

FIRST SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CONSULTANCY SET UP

OW122042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- China's first science and technology consultant corporation, lending technicians to Chinese and foreign enterprises, opened here today. The company, operating under the Ministry of Astronautics which has 60,000 technicians, "can mobilize from the ministry experts on computer techniques, casting, automatic control and vacuum technology for any economic organization or individual," said Xia Yanting, an executive of the company.

The company can provide introduction and appraisal of foreign technology for local Chinese enterprises, and technology for joint ventures which provide foreign investment with local enterprises' personnel. Technician from the ministry are helping factories to make technical innovations. More than 600 local enterprises have registered for help.

Branches will be set up as soon as possible in coastal provinces including Fujian, Guangdong and Zhejiang.

The company's 32 directors are from various production and research units attached to the ministry. Vice-Minister Li Xue chairs the board.

Over the past few years military industrial departments have helped push forward the national economy by turning out consumer goods including washing machines, cassette recorders, cameras and motor vehicles.

WANG BINGQIAN ARTICLE VIEWS FINANCIAL REFORM

OW111317 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] In an article in issue No 9 of CAIZHENG ZAZHI [FINANCIAL JOURNAL], published recently, Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian pointed out that the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving must continue to be implemented in handling financial affairs, and that the following three tasks must be handled conscientiously:

First, in accordance with the central authorities' policies and principles, capital must be concentrated in order to guarantee the needs of the state's key construction projects.

Second, enterprises must be operated more economically and must strive to increase revenue and conserve expenditures so that a balance in revenue and expenditure can be ensured this year.

Third, the financial system must continue to be reformed, while making sure that the system of substituting taxes for profits is properly followed by all enterprises.

Wang Bingqian also pointed out in his article that advantages and gratifying results have already been demonstrated by what has been done during the first stage of substituting taxes for profits. He added that the Ministry of Finance will follow the instructions made by leading comrades of the State Council and organize various departments concerned to study and plan the second stage of substituting taxes for profits. He said experiments would be conducted in several selected cities and proper measures would be introduced in other places after some experiences have been accumulated.

WEN ZHAI BAO ON PROBLEMS IN FINANCIAL FIELD

HK120607 Beijing WEN ZHAO BAO in Chinese No 99, 26 Aug 83 p 2

[Summary by Da Qiang of an article in issue No 8 of CAIZHENG [FINANCE]: "The Problems Facing Financial Work"]

[Text] Rong Zihe [2051 1311 0735] discusses the problems in the following three aspects:

1. The gross industrial and agricultural output value and the national income have been increasing in the last few years. However, the financial revenue kept on decreasing except for the year 1982 which witnessed a small increase. At present, although the financial revenue and expenditure are basically balanced, there is a deficit totaling 2.9 billion yuan or more. As long as this situation remains, it is really difficult to ensure that the key projects run by the state can be well accommodated with necessary funds.
2. The financial burden is still very heavy. For example, the price-support subsidies totaled 32 billion yuan in 1982, which accounted for 30 percent of the state budget. However, industrial enterprises still suffered a loss totaling 4.2 billion yuan. With the loss suffered by grain production and commercial enterprises added, the total loss amounted to 10 billion yuan or more. All bonuses and allowances granted in 1982 totaled 9 billion yuan.
3. Fixed capital investment was out of control, and the increase in the average salary of staff and workers has exceeded that of labor productivity. In 1982 the investment in capital construction by those enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people exceeded the quota fixed in the state plan by 11 billion yuan, and was 11.2 billion yuan or 25.4 percent more than the investment in the previous year. Such a margin of increase was much wider than that of the national income. In 1982, the full capacity labor productivity of those industrial enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people increased by 2.3 percent over the previous year, while the total value of remuneration for staff and workers of the enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people increased by 7.6 percent, and the total amount of bonus and extra piece rate wages increased by 19.8 percent over the previous year. Thus, it is hard to keep up with such a development trend.

The above circumstances can be attributed to two causes: first, the economic results were poor; and, second, funds were overdiversified. These two problems have been pointed out before. On the one hand, however, the progress of improving the economic results still lags far behind our expectations. For example, according to the plan, the cost for operating state-owned industrial enterprises should have been reduced by 2 to 3 percent; but, in fact, it failed to be reduced. And, on the other hand, there has been a sharp increase in extrabudget funds. The amount of these funds was 37.1 billion yuan in 1978 but increased to 65 billion yuan in 1982.

The proportion of financial revenue to the national income of our country in different years.

Period	Proportion (Percentage)
1952	31.2
First 5-Year Plan (total)	33.6
Second 5-Year Plan (total)	38.6
1963-1965 (total)	34.2
Third 5-Year Plan (total)	31.5
Fourth 5-Year Plan (total)	34.4
Fifth 5-Year Plan (total)	32.4
1953-1978 (total)	34.3
1978	37.2
1979	31.9
1980	28.3
1981	25.8
1982	25.5 (24.5)

Note: the figure in parentheses does not include the income derived from treasury bonds.

MINISTER URGES ENSURING HIGH PRODUCT QUALITY

HK120828 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry: "Reiterating the Policy of Attaching Primary Importance to Quality"]

[Text] The basic task for the machine-building industry is to provide advanced equipment for various sectors in the national economy so as to serve the four modernizations. The quality of its products has a direct bearing on the modernization process.

At present the major problem facing the machine-building industry is poor product quality and variety and low technical level. This does not satisfy the needs of the four modernizations. Here, quality is the primary issue. Through the readjustment in recent years the quality of machines and other equipment has been improved, but it is still unstable. Now, many key construction projects and technical transformation projects require equipment which attains the technical level of the 1970's and early 1980's in other advanced countries. This makes the issue more prominent.

Deeply Understand the Great Importance of Giving First Place to Quality

In the past, we also emphasized the principle of giving first place to quality, but we had only a superficial understanding of its significance. Now, after seriously studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in connection with the reality of the machine-building industry, our understanding of this principle is deeper. Placing quality in the primary position is an important policy which has a bearing on the overall situation of the national economy.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Placing quality in the primary position is an important policy. This also includes variety and specifications. When we practice economy, the most important and effective measure is to improve product quality. In a certain sense, high quality is equal to large quantity." Socialist modernization cannot be established on the basis of backward science and technology. Equipment in large quantity but poor quality and at backward technical level cannot satisfy the needs of the four modernizations. The larger the quantity of mechanical products of poor quality, the greater the waste caused. Since most energy is consumed by mechanical and electrical equipment in our country, the improvement of the quality of these mechanical and electrical products can enhance their efficiency and lower their energy consumption. This is undoubtedly of great importance to the realization of the strategic objective of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value. From the angle of overall development of the national economy, we understand better the importance of the principle of placing quality in the primary position and its great significance in the machine-building industry.

Two years ago, when the machine-building industry did not receive sufficient production assignments, many factories in this industry realized from their experiences that they must "maintain their existence by improving product quality and strive to develop themselves by adding variety to their products." However, because production has gone up again since last year, some enterprises have relaxed their efforts to ensure the quality of their products. Some of them do not handle production according to the set technical standards or even violate technological discipline; others have disbanded their quality control sections and have delivered their products to customers without testing and checking the quality of these products; still others fail to carry out and fulfill the contracts in a serious manner and manufacture in a rough and slipshod way, thus causing losses to the state and their customers. All this indicates that some enterprise leaders still do not have a sufficient understanding of the important principle of giving first place to quality. If they do not change this state of affairs, although their factories might have good business at a given time, they cannot sell their products well and will lose their markets. Mechanical products in poor quality will sooner or later have to be replaced. We must soberly realize that we must be determined to urgently improve the quality of our mechanical products and must immediately correct the undue practice of not manufacturing according to the state standards but in a rough and slipshod way."

Users' Criticism Should Be Turned Into an Impetus to Our Work

Whether we can correctly treat the criticism made by the users of our products is related to whether we can really improve the quality of our products. The correct attitude should be to take this criticism as an impetus to improve product quality so as to make continuous progress and to win the confidence of our customers. If we refuse to listen to criticisms and regard these criticisms as fault-finding, then we may block the channel to achieve valuable information and lose the opportunity to improve our product quality. This will only cause losses to ourselves and to our customers, and this is also disadvantageous to the state.

Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. Only the user, and not the manufacturer, has the last word on whether product quality is good. The users are always realistic -- they would not overestimate nor underestimate product quality. We have only the right to listen modestly to their opinions and have no right to refuse their criticisms. Important mechanical products should be examined by representatives sent by user departments. Some factories do not welcome and assist these user representatives or even taken an uncooperative attitude toward them. This practice is absolutely wrong and must be corrected.

We should carry forward the good spirit of the Shanghai electrical machinery plant. In the course of offering services for the users of our products, we should be good at accepting their help and learning from their experiences so as to improve our work and our product quality. When a dispute arises between us and our customers, we should first set stricter demands on ourselves. If the shortcomings of the design and manufacture of a product are exposed in the course of putting it into operation, we should first admit these shortcomings and then try to update the product and overcome its shortcomings, and we must not shield these shortcomings. Arguing that the customer's demands are too high, that their use and maintenance are not proper, or that the production equipment is outmoded, coupled with poor quality of raw materials and spare parts made by other departments, is all unfavorable to the improvement of product quality. Shielding shortcomings is equal to concealing problems and to protecting backward things.

Be Resolute To Overcome Blind Self-Satisfaction

At present, some comrades rest content with the present state of the quality of their mechanical products. They are particularly satisfied with the fact that 99 percent of the products in selective examinations are up to standard and that some products reach state or international standards.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "It is not enough to say that the quality of most of our products is good, because problems tend to appear in the 1 percent or even 0.5 percent of products whose quality is not up to standard. Quite a few accidents are caused by problems in this 1 percent or 0.5 percent key spare parts." For example, the hoist we made for the Wuyang steelworks did not operate normally only because the quality of a small electrical spare part was not up to standard. Some accidents have been caused in the large-scale generating set on the Gezhouba Dam due to quality problems of some accessories, though the main body of this equipment is of good quality. Similar cases are not lacking in number. Therefore, we should not rest content with the "99 percent;" rather, we should ensure that 100 percent of our products are up to standard.

The technical standards of most of our country's mechanical products are lower than the general international technical standards, and are still much lower than the advanced international technical standards. Even if 100 percent of our products are up to the standards set by the state and the ministry, their quality is still far lower than the advanced international level. We must strive to raise the quality of our products to the general international technical standards within a few years, and revise our state and ministry's standards according to them. We must make great efforts to enhance the level of our manufacture, design, and management so as to fundamentally solve the quality problem of mechanical products.

In order to ensure product quality, it is necessary to strictly control quality and prevent accidents in a positive way. We should carry out overall quality control in connection with enterprise consolidation so as to establish a system to ensure product quality.

"Strictness" Should Be a Characteristic of the Style of Our Thinking

In many cases, a sample product may be of good quality but when it is put into mass production, its quality will decline; a product may be produced in high quantity if it is designated for export, but its quality will decline if it is sold in domestic markets. Why is there such a phenomenon? It is mainly because the enterprise leaders behave in a lax and undisciplined way and lack a strict attitude toward quality control work. We must make strict demands on ourselves. Leading cadres at all levels should set a good example so as to improve the enterprise quality and to cultivate a good contingent with good style of thinking.

In this regard, the civilian machine-building industrial enterprises should learn from the military industrial department, in which strict responsibility systems have been established so that people in the military industrial department must strictly abide by the technological discipline and carry out strict quality control. The civilian enterprises should also learn about advanced technology from the military industrial department.

All workers and staff of the machine-building industry, especially leaders at all levels, must enhance their understanding, admit the backward condition, and be resolved to change this backward state of affairs. They must immerse themselves in hard work so as to ensure that the key products, basic equipment, energy-conserving products, export-oriented products, and some product series in large quantities produced by key enterprises can reach the general international technical standards within the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and that other products can also reach these standards by the end of the 1980's. On this basis, we will strive to catch up with the advanced international standards and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the quality of our mechanical products.

PREFECTURES MUST HAVE 'STRONG' LEADING GROUP

HK130720 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "An Important Lesson"]

[Text] "The communists are now daring to deal blows at evildoers." This is a comment made by the masses on the Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee, which has recently effected a significant turn for the better in the party's work style after it put a firm stop to unhealthy trends by resolutely handling several major criminal cases. The comment is, in fact, an appraisal made of the Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee for their daring efforts to deal blows at evildoers, and is also a criticism of their failure in the past to struggle against evil deeds. The Yuncheng experiences tell us that the key to dealing blows at evildoers lies in whether or not we dare to expose their "backstage bosses" and to wreck their "web-like net of relations."

Evildoers exploit unhealthy tendencies. Conversely, unhealthy tendencies shield evildoers. Why did the major criminal cases in Yuncheng Prefecture drag on time and again and why were they not handled in time? And why were unhealthy tendencies rampant for a long time without let-up? One of the apparent reasons is that evildoers there were backed by their "behind-the-scenes bosses" and by their "web-like net of relations." Some of their "behind-the-scenes backers" were none other than responsible persons in the prefectural CPC Committee. And the people involved in their "web-like net of relations" were none other than some executors of the law. Under such circumstances, some comrades who did intend to rise up and struggle against evildoers and evil deeds, had misgivings that "kings have long hands." Meanwhile, some comrades who had not committed any evil deeds but were involved in certain "unclean matters," dared not struggle against evildoers because they were afraid that they might encounter unfounded counter-charges. Hence, with the backing of their "backstage bosses" and "web-like net of relations," these evildoers had not been duly punished; on the contrary, good people became the target of attack. Thus, unhealthy tendencies had become more and more rampant. This is a very striking lesson for us.

In exposing "behind-the-scenes backers" and wrecking the "web-like nets of relations," on whom we should rely? Fundamentally speaking, we should rely on the broad masses of people. However, the masses always cast their eyes on leaders and see whether they are resolved to take any vigorous action.

If members of leading groups, especially the number one men, can really bestir themselves and free themselves from the state of slackness, and if they can boldly destroy those "web-like nets of relations" and seriously handle those longstanding major criminal cases according to the party's policies, then cadres at various levels and the masses will justly and forcefully handle the similar cases because they know their leaders have sat up and will not go back on their word. In this way, we will be able to encourage healthy trends and check unhealthy ones. Under such circumstances, even if some cadres who have committed certain mistakes are criticized, they will think that this is the party's effort to educate and redeem them. The significant improvement in the party's work style in Yuncheng Prefecture tells us that all kinds of "backstage bosses" and "web-like nets of relations" are nothing but paper tigers when a healthy atmosphere prevails everywhere. "Evil can never prevail over good." This is a universal truth.

Whether leading groups at various levels have a good way of thinking or not is a weighty matter which is closely related to our efforts to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party style and social mood in a district or in a department. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has made sustained efforts to consolidate the building of leading groups at various levels. The rectification of the whole party will start soon. In order to consolidate grass-roots leading groups at and below the country level and to become mentally prepared for the approaching rectification of the whole party, every prefecture must have a leading group with strong party spirit and fighting capacity. This leading group should keep abreast politically with the party Central Committee, which must protect purity in party spirit, and oppose factionalism. It must rush to shoulder heavy responsibilities and not evade contradictions. In dealing with problems it must persist in principles, instead of the vulgar ways of unprincipled accommodation. Only when the leading group is up to such a standard will it be able to assume its leadership over the coming rectification of the whole party.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SMASHING 'BIG POT' RECOUNTED

HK130140 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 13 Sep 83 p 4

["Special to CHINA DAILY" by Chen Gengtao]

[Text] The following is the first of a two-part series on what the Chinese people has achieved in tackling the "big pot" problem.

The fashionable Xidan No. 1 hairdresser's in Beijing does not look much different from previous years: an abundance of hair styles to choose from and rows of chairs full of waiting customers. But a regular client might notice some subtle changes: the waiting line moves faster, the young barbers and hairdressers are more obliging, and there is almost no absenteeism which used to account partly for the previous long wait for service.

One reason for this change, according to Xu Yushun, the manager, is the introduction earlier this year of a floating wage system under which a barber has to fulfill a work quota to be entitled to a floating amount of money -- 20 percent of his wage.

"The system is extremely effective in eliminating absenteeism among the young barbers, which used to be a major headache for us," said Xu. "And their service is better."

Work done in excess of the quota is further rewarded with bonuses. Of the 46 barbers and hairdressers working in the shop, 16 got more than 40 yuan (about \$20) in bonus last July while some got less than 10 yuan, according to Xu.

Under Fire

"You might say we have smashed the 'big pot,'" Xu said.

The "big pot" has been under heavy fire from both rank and file Chinese and government leaders in recent years. Derived from "eating from the same big pot," the term represents the former practice of equal sharing of work -- regardless of how much, or how little, an individual contributes. It is now denounced unanimously in China as being responsible for the slow development of the country's economy.

In a series of editorials, RENMIN RIBAO (PEOPLE'S DAILY) declared war on the evil earlier this year:

"The practice of 'eating from the same big pot' seems 'equal', but is in fact quite unequal: it benefits the lazy while dampening the enthusiasm of the industrious."

"The essence of the 'big pot' is egalitarianism, which has nothing to do with real socialism."

"Application of the socialist principle of to each according to his work necessitates a recognition of differences in income, which in turn encourages the progressive and spurns the backward."

Egalitarianism

The still-raging battle against the "big pot" has already produced remarkable results. Barber shops of the country, which used to be in the red, are now turning over a profit to the state, while dockers in many Chinese ports work so hard under a piecework wage system that they have eased port congestion, which used to be a perennial problem.

The centrepiece of the war against egalitarianism, however, is various forms of the production responsibility system, all of which have one feature in common: a direct link between income and labour.

In the countryside, where the responsibility system originated, the prevalent form now is the household contract system with its most direct income-labour link. Under the system, each peasant household contracts to work a piece of land and is given exclusive responsibility for its profits and losses. Lazy people who used to rely on the "big pot" for a living can no longer share the produce of others. The result has been an upsurge in labour enthusiasm, followed by noteworthy increases in both agricultural production and personal incomes.

The total value of agricultural output rose by an annual average of 7.5 percent over the past several years, 2.3 times the average annual increase during the 26 years before 1978, and net income of Chinese peasants averaged 270 yuan in 1982, double that in 1978, according to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Responsibility

The rural family contract system has nothing in common with private farming, but is a component part of the entire socialist economy, according to Du Rensheng, director of the Rural Policy Research Centre under the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. "The land still belongs to the collective," Du said. "Peasant households as farming units have still to rely on the collective for jobs either difficult or impossible for one family to accomplish. And they have to follow state plans in the kind of crops they cultivate."

The responsibility system, which has proved extremely effective in raising labour productivity in rural areas, is now applied extensively in cities.

The Capital Steel Corporation in Beijing, for example, now has more than 230,000 quotas for its numerous factories, workshops and teams and about one million work norms for its 70,000 employees. The result: the corporation earned 410 million yuan in profit in 1982, double that of 1978 when it was operated under the "big pot" system.

KANG SHIEN SPEAKS AT NORTHWEST OIL MEETING

HK090743 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, a conference on oil prospecting in northwest China, convened in Karamay by the Ministry of Petroleum, concluded on 31 August after 12 days in session. State Councilor Kang Shien, currently inspecting the oilfield, attended and spoke at the meeting.

In accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on strengthening energy construction and developing oil prospecting, the participants broadened their vision, emancipated their minds, and seriously analyzed and discussed the oil geology conditions, the prospects for oil and gas in different zones, and the existing oil and gas resources in western China. The meeting studied the situation in oil prospecting in western China, the orientation for the work, the arrangements for the work up to 1990, and the question of stepping up prospecting in western China. These studies yielded excellent results. The meeting held: It is certain that we can do a good job by 1990 in prospecting the oil reserves for the shift in emphasis of state construction to the great northwest.

Comrade Kang Shien said in his speech: Rapidly creating a new situation in oil prospecting in the northwest is the urgent requirement of the four modernizations drive and also the earnest hope of the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. He said: The northwest is one of China's three great strategic areas in the oil industry. Its resources are very good. There is an extensive distribution of gas-bearing basins. As a result of more than 30 years of prospecting, we have made progress in finding out about the basins and the geological theories, and have solved a number of major problems we had previously failed to clearly understand for a long time. Hence, we have a scientific basis for creating a new situation.

In conclusion, on behalf of the State Council, he called on the cadres and workers of the Xinjiang Petroleum Administrative Bureau to find more reserves as quickly as possible and report fine achievements to the party and people. He hoped for still greater success in prospecting work in the northwest.

PLANS FOR DEVELOPING INLAND WATER TRANSPORT NOTED

HK120358 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0257 GMT 9 Sep 83

["Review" by Tian Huiming: "Rivers as the Roads, Boats as the Vehicles" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At present, China's industrial production is restricted by energy resources, and energy resources are again restricted by transportation. On the chessboard of China's economic construction, the chessman, transportation, is of extreme importance.

For many years in the past China has always attached great importance to the development of railway transportation. At present more than 20 railways are under construction. However, railway transportation has been overloaded and the strain on communications and transport is still continuously worsening. In an article published a few days ago, the minister of railways, Chen Puru, pointed out: "At present, transport capacity of over 20 trunk railways, such as the Beijing-Guangzhou, Beijing-Shanghai, Beijing-Baotou, Beijing-Shanghaiguan, Lianyungang-Lanzhou, and Guiyang-Kunming railways, have been strained in an all-round way and can only meet 50-70 percent of freight volume needs." Land transport has been strained to the maximum while the Changjiang River which has always been called the "golden channel" and the other inland rivers have not given full and appropriate scope to their transport capacity. Some relevant expert said: With the strain of railway transport as it is, we should adopt the principle of linking "rivers as the roads and boats as the vehicles" in developing inland water transport so that it can share a part of the burden of railway transport.

Inland water transport has various special features, such as little utilization of land, little investment, low transport charges, large freight volume and high efficiency. According to the calculations of some experts, a fleet pulled by a 6,000-horsepower tugboat is capable of transporting 30,000 tons of coal on the Changjiang River, which is equal to the freight volume of 12.5 trains. If the Changjiang River is harnessed vigorously, its transport capacity is equal to 14-20 Lianyungang-Lanzhou railways.

However, in the past three decades, China's investment in the main stream of the Changjiang River has been less than that in the Jifan-Chongqing railway, while the freight volume of main stream of the Changjiang River is over 10 times that of the Chongqing railway. Moreover, there are over 2,000 sluice gates in our rivers open to navigation but about half of them do not have any navigation facilities, with the result that the mileage of navigable waterways has been reduced from 170,000 km in the 1960's to a little over 100,000 km now.

Now, the Ministry of Railways has soberly realized that it is imperative to develop vigorously inland water navigation so that the "golden channel" can give scope to its role at an early date. The minister of communications, Li Qing, said: "It is necessary to set up inland water navigation planning committees and navigation line management bodies according to the river system and to formulate the law of navigation line in order to change as early as possible the confusing situation characterized by no people managing the navigation line." At the national conference of the heads of inland river bureaus, the vice minister of communications, Qian Yongchang, said: "We should no longer allow any reduction in the mileage of navigable waterway and the continuation of a situation characterized by the silting up of waterways." For this purpose, the Ministry of Communications has reestablished the inland water transport management bureau. In March this year, the State Council approved the plan for reforming the navigation system of the Changjiang River, put a stop to the situation characterized by the division of the management of the Changjiang River according to water areas, and unified administrative order so that the dismembered Changjiang River has come alive again. The plan for harnessing the Changjiang River has also begun to take shape. Hunan and Jiangxi Provinces, respectively, convened communications meetings to make arrangements for the harnessing of the major tributaries of the Changjiang River. Work has started in Jiangxi Province to turn the Chang River into a navigable canal. The harnessing of China's big artery of water transport connecting the north and the south -- the Beijing-Hangzhou canal project -- has been listed as a key construction project of the state. The harnessing of the main navigation line in the south -- the Xijiang River project -- has also been listed in the state plan.

It can be expected that a situation characterized by "rivers serving as the roads, boats as the vehicles, and the simultaneous development of water and land transport" will certainly emerge in our beautiful land.

CIRCULATION OF PEASANT NEWSPAPERS INCREASES

OW130826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- The circulation of China's rural newspapers has more than doubled since 1980, indicating a change in the vast countryside.

The combined circulation of 16 peasant journals in the Beijing and Shanghai Municipalities and 14 provinces tabulated exceeded three million in the first half of this year, as compared with 1.23 million in 1980.

Officials in Beijing attributed the increase to the papers' efforts to make their coverage more informative. Some papers, for example, are running columns on economic and technical information, while others have introduced columns offering services on matters ranging from pest control to prevention of diseases.

There are also columns interpreting the Communist Party's rural policies.

One such paper in Jiangsu Province is called ZHI FU BAO -- a journal explaining ways to achieve prosperity -- has a circulation of 156,000. "While imparting knowledge and information to peasants," an editor told XINHUA in a telephone interview today, "we help them correctly understand the party's policies, the importance of farming under state planning and fulfilling government delivery and sales quotas."

The SHANXI PEASANT JOURNAL is popular with its literary supplement, which carries miniature stories and short poems catering to local rural readers' interest.

Other papers are experimenting with a new way of news writing -- in a way that "tells" a story instead of "reporting" it.

FUJIAN LEADERS MEET WITH ADVANCED REPRESENTATIVES

OW100644 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpts] On the morning of 7 September, leading members of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the Fujian Provincial People's Congress, the Fujian Provincial Government and the Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Ma Xingyuan, Hu Hong, Guo Ruiren, (Liu Yongyi), Hou Linzhou, Cai Liangcheng, Cai Ninglin, Chen Xizhong, Xu Xianshi, Lu Haoran and (Chen Yangfeng), met with representatives from Fujian Province who attended the national meeting to commend advanced people for their work in developing the collective and individual economy and in placing young people in cities and townships. They met the representatives at the Xihu guest house and had cordial talks with them.

On behalf of the national meeting, Vice Governor Cai Ninglin issued awards to 11 representatives who were unable to go to Beijing.

Vice Governor Cai Ninglin called on the governments at various levels, all departments concerned and various mass organizations to vigorously support those who are engaged in collective or individual business and to help them solve all kinds of problems in order to greatly promote the collective and individual economy.

FUJIAN LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL FOR CPPCC OFFICIAL

OW110953 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Comrade Zheng Danfu, vice chairman of the Fifth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness on 19 August 1983 at the age of 73. His memorial meeting was held in Fuzhou on 31 August.

The provincial party committee, the preparatory group of the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the Fuzhou PLA units, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and other units and Su Yu, Ye Fei, Fan Shiren, Li Yixin, Zhong Min, Lin Xiude, Zhuang Yanlin, Long Yue, Chen Fawen and other comrades sent wreaths or condolence messages to the meeting.

Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, Lu Sheng, Wei Jinshui, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Fu Bocui, Guo Ruiren, Huang Changxi, Ni Songmao, and other comrades and over 500 cadres and people attended the memorial meeting.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial party committee. Wu Hongxiang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered the memorial speech.

After the memorial meeting, Comrade Zheng Danfu's casket was escorted by Wu Hongxiang and other comrades to the Wenlinshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries and laid there.

XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FUJIAN EDUCATION MEETINGS

Party School Opening

OW102210 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee's Party School held its 1983 autumn opening ceremony in the school's auditorium this morning, according to a report by this station's correspondent Chen Jiemei. Among those present at the ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Ma Xingyuan and Wu Hongxiang.

The beginning of the 1983 autumn term marked the start of the school's regular education courses. The courses included the second term of the training class for middle-aged and young cadres; the concentrated training class for 1983 college graduates to be assigned to grassroots units; the reading class for leading cadres of the provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus to study "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the training class for middle-aged and young cadres from propaganda and cultural departments.

The ceremony was presided over by (Lin Zhufan), deputy commandant of the provincial CPC Committee's Party School, and was addressed by Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Ma Xingyuan, Wu Hongxiang and other leading comrades.

Comrade Xiang Nan urged the students, teachers and other faculty members to establish a Marxist style of study, integrate theory with practice, forge close links with the masses, conduct criticism and self-criticism and use their fine style of study to lead the party's style and, in turn, to improve the common practices of the people while striving to create a new situation in party school work.

In his speech at the ceremony, (He Luorong), commandant of the provincial CPC Committee's Party School, pointed out that the major requirements of the training classes are to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought diligently and the party's principles and policies, to enable the students to become both Red and expert, and to train them to be communists possessing rich and comprehensive knowledge. He said that the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" will guide the students' study so that the guidelines spelled out in those works will be followed in the school's courses.

Meeting on Overseas Chinese Schools

OW130600 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0819 GMT 11 Sep 83

[By correspondents Xu Yiming and Liu Guozhu]

[Text] Fuzhou, 11 Sep (XINHUA) -- At a work conference on schools run by Overseas Chinese in the province on 10 September, Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, pointed out that supporting and assisting Overseas Chinese in running schools is of great strategic significance for Fujian's vigorous development. The key to doing this work well at present is to further eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas and to correct the wrong practice of the government's taking over all such schools.

There are more than 6 million Overseas Chinese and foreign citizens of Chinese origin from Fujian Province. They have always been enthusiastic in establishing and running schools in their native places, thus greatly contributing to the development of education in the province. According to statistics, Overseas Chinese from Jinjiang, Nanan, Fiqing, Putian, Quanzhou and 20 other counties (and cities) alone raised more than 53 million yuan for educational outlays from 1977 to 1982.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: This is amazing. It shows that Overseas Chinese have had trust in the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We should now strive to do a good job in running schools set up, managed or financially helped by Overseas Chinese so that they can rest assured and feel happy about the schools.

Xiang Nan stressed: In bringing about a new situation in running schools by Overseas Chinese, it is of fundamental importance to improve the quality of education in such schools and to train more and more qualified personnel as early as possible. To do so, it is necessary to further eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas. In addition, in personnel matters, the boards of trustees of the schools run, set up or financially helped by Overseas Chinese should be empowered to engage suitable people from Fujian or other provinces or from abroad as school principals or teachers, who should be given subsidies and bonuses, on the condition that the boards of trustees uphold the party's four fundamental principles, implement its "principles for education and use unified teaching materials." Educational departments of the government should treat and grade such teachers the same way as they do teachers of state-run schools, recognize their tenure and apply the retirement system to them.

Xiang Nan also suggested that to commend Overseas Chinese for contributing money to setting up schools in their native places, certificates of merit be issued to those who do so and medals be awarded to those who make bigger contributions.

JIANGSU INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT MEETING CONCLUDES

0W111303 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The northern Jiangsu industrial and transport work conference closed in Huaiyin City today. The main topic discussed at the conference was to continue the all-round consolidation of enterprises and improve their performance with achieving better economic results as the goal. Chen Huanyou, vice governor of Jiangsu, attended the conference and made a speech.

The comrades present at the conference conscientiously studied the relevant speeches by leading comrades of the State Council and the guidelines of the national industrial and transport work conference; summed up and analyzed the new situation, new problems, and new experiences in consolidating enterprises; raised their understanding and increased their sense of urgency in further consolidating enterprises, improving their performance, and achieving better economic results.

Since the beginning of this year, consolidation of enterprises has been under way throughout the province. Various departments and enterprises have strengthened leadership over enterprise consolidation in good time. A great deal of work has been done, and new progress has been made. As of the end of July, 546 enterprises in the province were checked and found to be up to standards, and of the 93 large and medium-sized key provincial enterprises, 63 were checked and found to be up to standards.

The conference held that to push enterprise consolidation work in the province to a new stage, it is necessary to do the following:

1. It is necessary to further raise the understanding of the leading bodies at all levels of the need to consolidate enterprises in an all-round way.
2. It is necessary to more clearly define that the purpose of consolidating enterprises is to achieve better economic results.
3. It is necessary to effectively strengthen leadership over the work of all-round consolidation of enterprises. The responsible provincial departments concerned should assign specific leading comrades to concentrate their attention on enterprise consolidation. Appropriate working bodies should also be set up with clearly defined responsibilities to do a good job in consolidating enterprises.

The conference also discussed questions on conducting investigations and studies on improving economic results and enterprise performance, technical transformation, finance, trade and markets as well as preparations for the province's industrial and transport output in the coming year.

CRIMINALS CONVICTED BY NANJING COURT EXECUTED

OW130554 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] This afternoon at the Wutaishan gymnasium, the Nanjing City Intermediate People's Court publicly announced the sentences passed on a group of gangsters who had abducted a girl and gang-raped her. Five principal culprits, namely (Yang Jiarun), (Cao Ronggen), (Yang Genxi), (Bi Rongping) and (Zhao Guangyue) were deprived of political rights, sentenced to death and executed immediately. Two other culprits, namely, (Zhang Sumei) and (Cheng Deliang), were sentenced to death with 2 years' reprieve and to life imprisonment, respectively. Both were deprived of political rights for life.

With active support from the broad masses, the public security organization promptly cracked this criminal case and arrested all members of the gang. Among them, (Yang Jiarun), (Cao Ronggen) and (Zhao Guangyue) had previously been sentenced to reform through labor on charges of hooliganism, larceny and gang rape. (Bi Rongping) had been subjected to reeducation through labor for hooliganism and larceny. All of them are scums of society and newborn hostile elements against socialism. The stern sentences the people's court passed on them have been warmly supported and applauded by the vast numbers of cadres and the masses.

JIANGXI HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION WORK

OW110929 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting in Nanchang from 22 to 29 August to sum up work in party consolidation at various selected units in the province. Attending the meeting were 229 people including all comrades of the investigation group under the provincial party committee for party consolidation in selected units and the principal responsible comrades of party organizations in the six selected units. Xu Qin, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

The meeting pointed out: Under the guidance of the 12th National Party Congress and according to the specific measures worked out by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, our province has carried out party consolidation work in selected units by always implementing the guidelines for making reforms. It has taken Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as guidance, the new Constitution as a criterion, and the strengthening of ideological education as the central task. It has stressed the need to strengthen leadership, accurately make use of the method of conducting criticism and self-criticism as a weapon, join the party ideologically, and combat unhealthy trends in the party.

The meeting pointed out: Generally speaking, our province has followed a correct guiding ideology in carrying out party consolidation in selected units. The steps it has taken are suitable, its methods are correct, and its achievements are tremendous in this respect. This is fully reflected in the following aspects:

1. Party members have greatly heightened their political and ideological awareness. Prior to party consolidation, some party members had little confidence in communism. They showed little interest in wholeheartedly serving the people. They doubted the party's existing policies. After party consolidation and re-education, most party members have strengthened their confidence in communism, fostered the thinking of wholeheartedly serving the people, and raised their awareness in identifying ideologically with the party.
2. The party has become purer and more militant. Various units have reregistered all party members in strict accordance with regulations. Disciplinary actions have been taken organizationally against those who have degenerated or committed serious economic or other heinous crimes and those who have refused to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions.
3. Unhealthy tendencies which the masses have bitterly complained about have been basically corrected. Investigations have been conducted and disciplinary actions taken against those who used their power or official positions to build private quarters or occupy more houses in violation of the party's policy, or to illegally help others change their household registrations. Unhealthy practices such as extravagant eating and drinking, establishing illicit relationships with others, and securing advantages through pull or influence or by inviting people to see operas free have been basically corrected.
4. Various party rules and regulations have been improved and established.

5. Production has increased after party consolidation. Party organizations in various units selected for party consolidation have correctly dealt with the relationship between party consolidation and production.

The meeting also called on the broad masses of party members throughout the province to conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and to continue studying the new Constitution, the "Guiding Principles for Innerparty Political Life" and the "Resolution of the 12th National CPC Congress Concerning the Report of the 11th Central Committee."

FUZHOU PLA COMMISSAR STRESSES PUBLIC ORDER

OW101410 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, is inspecting the work of the Nanchang Army School. He pointed out during a recent discussion with cadres and students that the PLA cadres and fighters should set good examples in observing discipline, abiding by law and contributing toward a fundamental turn for the better in public order and in ensuring the smooth process of the four modernizations.

Comrade Fu Kuiqing said: The present nationwide campaign to resolutely strike at crimes is a wise strategic disposition made by the party Central Committee, as well as a serious class struggle. PLA cadres and fighters should clearly understand the nature, targets, tasks and objectives of the struggle and take an active part in it.

He asked the cadres and fighters to use the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as their guidance to make two clear distinctions: 1) to make a clear distinction between enemies and comrades — that is, to distinguish between enemies and comrades, be clear about what to love and what to hate, and be ruthless to the enemy and kind to our comrades; and 2) to make a clear distinction between right and wrong, dare to struggle against bad people and their deeds, dare to struggle against bad behavior, and conscientiously resist corruption by bourgeois thinking.

Comrade Fu Kuiqing said: The Army is a major part of the state and is the pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship. We should assist the local people and police in maintaining public order and contribute to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in public order.

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 10 SEP

SK110802 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Yiliang), the Standing Committee of the Sixth Shandong People's Congress held its third meeting at the Nanjiao guest house in Jinan City. Xu Leijian, vice chairman of the Shandong People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting and announced that the meeting's agenda includes the following six items: 1) Qin Hezhen, chairman of the Shandong People's Congress Standing Committee, will deliver a report relaying the spirit of the Second Session of Sixth NPC Standing Committee; 2) Participating members will listen to a report by (Han Bangju), responsible person of the provincial public security department, on the current situation prevailing in public security throughout the province.

3) Participating members will listen to a report by Liu Peng, deputy governor of the province, on checking the malpractices of arbitrarily raising prices and falsely apportioning expenses; 4) Participating members will listen to the report of (Yao Jiahui), deputy director of the provincial financial department, on concentrating funds on efforts to ensure the construction of the state's key projects; 5) Participating members will listen to a report by (Cui Fengwu), deputy director of the provincial civil affairs department, on the explanation of the draft resolution on the electoral date of people's congress deputies at the county and township levels; and 6) Participating members will approve some personnel changes.

At the meeting held on the morning of 10 September, Qin Hezhen, chairman of the Shandong People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a report relaying the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee; and (Han Bangju), responsible person of the provincial public security department, made a report on the current situation prevailing in public security throughout the province.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the Shandong People's Congress Standing Committee including Gao Fengwu, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhuseng, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Yang Jieren, Zhen Chengkui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Baomin, Liu Gan, and Zhang Fugui. Attending the meeting as observers were Liu Peng, deputy governor of the provincial People's Government, and responsible comrades from the provincial People's Higher Court, the provincial People's Procuratorial Office, and from departments concerned.

The meeting is expected to continue for 5 days. Beginning on the morning of 11 September, the meeting will hold group discussions.

SHANGHAI LEADERS VISIT NEW PRODUCTS FAIR

OW120851 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] According to WEN HUI BAO, leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government Chen Guodong, Hu Lijia, Yang Di, Wang Daohan, Ruan Chongwu, Zhu Zongbao, and (Li Zhaoji) and Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin visited the Shanghai Municipal New Products Fair on the evening of 11 September.

While there, the leading comrades of the municipal party committee and government pointed out: To produce new products, it is necessary to attach great importance to quality and pass customers' inspection. It is necessary to use this fair to sum up and affirm results and promote the production of accessories and spare parts for new products so that Shanghai's industrial products can be fundamentally improved to better satisfy the needs of the four modernizations.

STRONG TYPHOON HITS PEARL RIVER, GUANGDONG

Pearl River Delta

HK100248 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The powerful typhoon No 9 of this year crossed the coast near Zhuhai City at about 0900 on 9 September, directly hitting the Pearl River Delta. Maximum center winds of the storm exceeded force 12. After crossing the coast the typhoon passed through Zhongshan, Shunde, Nanhai, Sanshui, Huaxian, and Qinghuan counties. Due to the strength of the storm, which was sustained for a long time after crossing the coast, plus a high tide in the Pearl River estuary, high-stemmed crops in most parts of the Pearl River delta were seriously damaged by wind and some farmland was inundated. Some of the masses were marooned by water from overflowing rivers. A number of houses collapsed in the areas crossed by the typhoon's eye.

After the disaster occurred, party and government leaders in Guangzhou City and the affected counties and cities, together with the local PLA units, rapidly organized the masses to carry out rescue and relief work and reduce the losses. A certain naval unit stationed at Guangzhou sent 12 boats and 500 personnel to Dongguan and Panyu to rescue the masses marooned by tidal water. The masses were safely evacuated.

Thanks to the effective measures taken by the Shenzhen City CPC Committee and Government during this powerful typhoon, none of the buildings in the city collapsed, while communications, telecommunications, water supply, and drainage were basically kept open, and production and daily life were normal.

Foshan City

HK110428 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] In Zhongshan, Shunde, Nanhai, Sanshui, and Gaoming counties, subordinate to Foshan City, and the city area itself, which sustained a direct hit by the strong typhoon No 9 of this year, many fields were inundated, tall-stemmed crops blown down, some fishponds overflowed, and a number of buildings collapsed. The damage was rather serious. Damage was most heavy in Zhongshan, which was crossed by the eye of the storm. Leaders of the county and the communes and brigades went to the frontline to work with the masses in repairing breaks in dikes, draining flooded paddy fields, and repairing damaged fishponds.

The cadres and masses of Nanhai, Sanshui and Gaoming counties and the Foshan City area are currently taking steps to restore production in the disaster areas and to minimize the losses caused by the typhoon and torrential rains.

In Dongguan County, hit by the typhoon and a high tide, most of the coastal embankments were breached, and serious damage was done in 10 communes and towns including Humen, Shatian, Changan, (Jinwan), Taiping, and (Daojiao). In the face of this disaster, the county CPC Committee and government took emergency measures and organized the 119,000 cadres and masses in the county to fight the typhoon and high tide and carry out urgent rescue work. Over 1,000 peasants living in endangered houses were promptly evacuated, and most of the livestock was moved.

WUHAN HOLDS RALLY TO CELEBRATE ANTIFLOOD VICTORY

HK061510 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Summary] Some 8,800 advanced units and individuals in Wuhan City emerged in the recent struggle against floods. At this morning's rally to sum up antiflood work and to celebrate the victory in antiflood work, leading comrades of the Hubei provincial and Wuhan city party, government, and army, including Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, and Han Ningfu, and Li Guangjun, met some of the representatives of these advanced units and individuals and awarded banners and certificates of merit to units and individuals who were awarded merit citations, first class.

Huang Zhizhen cordially said to them: "You performed deeds of valor in the battle to defend Wuhan City. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, I extend lofty respect for and warm congratulations to you."

Wuhan City this year experienced the third largest extraordinary flood peak in the past 119 years after the keeping of the Changjiang River hydrological records and experienced the second largest extraordinarily flood peak at the Hanjiang River since liberation. Under the cordial concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, the people in the whole city made concerted efforts and 100,000 antiflood workers fought hard day and night. As a result, the great victory in combating floods this year was won at last.

At the rally, Huang Zhizhen, provincial CPC Committee secretary and governor, demanded: "All places must seriously sum up experiences in struggling against floods this year, vigorously command the progressives, strive to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the struggle against floods, and promote the development of all items of work, to win a new victory in building two civilizations."

HUBEI ANTIFLOOD FIGHTERS COMMENDED FOR BRAVERY

OW100951 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the 3d detachment of the Hubei Provincial Armed Police General Unit issued an order 2 September to award merit citations, third class, to 14 cadres and fighters of the security guard platoon of a company who braved a typhoon to rescue 4 airplanes, thus averting a loss to the state amounting to over 100 million yuan.

On the afternoon of 7 August a typhoon with torrential rains hit an airport in Hubei. The sentry box was blown down and electric poles were broken. An aircraft tie-down cable was broken in the strong wind, and the wheel chock was blown as far as some 40 meters away. The plane thus slipped from its position, on a slope, toward another plane. Located nearby were 13 drums of oil, and not far away were 2 more aircraft. If no immediate step had been taken to stop the plane, a serious explosion would have occurred, and the loss would have been dreadful to contemplate. The 14 cadres and fighters, who were then on a noon break, immediately rushed to the spot by braving the strong wind. Some tried to hold the broken cable, while others got rocks to block the plane's landing gear. Because of the strong wind, however, the plane was still slipping. Seeing this, the cadres and fighters, risking their lives, bent down and tried to hold the plane's lower fuselage in an attempt to prevent it from slipping. After 1 hour the wind stopped, and the 4 planes there remained intact. The courageous deed of these actions and fighters was spread and praised by the local people.

WUHAN PLA READJUSTS DIVISION, REGIMENT LEADERS

HK120239 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Under the leadership of the Central Military Commission, after more than 6 months of work, the Wuhan PLA units have basically completed the readjustment of their divisional and regimental leadership groups. A large number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres have taken leading posts.

In carrying out this work, the Wuhan PLA units have consistently applied the spirit of reform and carefully selected talented people in accordance with the criteria for cadre selection.

The divisional and regimental leadership groups have thus taken a big stride toward revolutionization, younger age, better education standards, and higher professional competence.

Following the readjustment, the number of members of the divisional leadership groups has been reduced by 20.5 compared with previously, and their average age had dropped by 7 years. There have been notable improvements in their standards of education and professional knowledge. The regimental leadership groups have reached the demands stipulated by the Central Military Commission.

HUBEI SEEKS MORE PROJECTS WITH FOREIGN FIRMS

OW102110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Wuhan, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Hubei Province plans to publish an additional 100 projects in November for cooperation with Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries. This was announced today by Sun Yiran of the Hubei Provincial Department of Foreign Economic Relations and trade, at a provincial meeting held in Wuhan, the provincial capital.

A total of 115 projects were offered at an international economic and technical cooperation meeting held in Wuhan between April 30 and May 20.

In the first eight months of this year, he said, the province signed contracts worth 21 million U.S. dollars on 48 projects with Hong Kong and foreign firms. It expects to sign contracts on an additional 42 for the rest of the year.

Altogether, Sun said, the 90 projects will involve use of 50 million U.S. dollars of foreign funds.

More than 1,100 businessmen from Hong Kong, Macao and 19 foreign countries visited the province from January to August, Sun Yiran said.

Between January 1979 and June 1983, he said, Hubei absorbed more than 42 million U.S. dollars of foreign funds, enabling the province to yield an additional 240 million yuan of profit.

The corresponding figure was 5.4 million U.S. dollars for the period between 1973 and [word indistinct].

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG ON KEY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW081147 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, said at a recent meeting: It is necessary to concentrate funds and supplies to ensure the successful building of the key construction projects of the state. This is not only a matter of cities, townships, offices, plants and mines but is also related to the immediate interests of the broad masses of peasants. Peasants should be guided to understand three things and encouraged to make contributions to building key state construction projects.

The three things mentioned by Mao Zhiyong are: The peasants should be guided in working out accounts on the increase of their income as a result of the party's rural economic policy following the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they should be guided to understand the potentialities of agricultural production and they should be guided to understand the benefits they may have from the key construction projects.

BRIEFS

HENAN TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION -- Henan Province has formulated a plan for technical transformation and for importing technology in key trades. The province began formulating this plan at the end of June. Under the leadership of the provincial technical transformation planning leadership group, the provincial Economic Committee, the provincial Planning Committee, the provincial Science and Technology Committee, and relevant departments and bureaus engaged 387 experts, professors, and high-grade scientists and technologists to formulate the plan. From 3 to 19 August, under the leadership of leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, these experts, professors, scientists, and technologists discussed the feasibility of the key technical transformation items in 1984 and 1985 in the province. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, including Liu Zhengwei, Luo Gan, and Yan Jimin, received them and held a forum. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 83 HK]

HENAN AUTUMN CROPS -- Autumn crops in Henan Province have grown well. If there is no serious natural disaster at the final stage, the province will reap an all-round bumper harvest of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, and tobacco. According to initial statistics in all places, the gross output and per-mu yield of over 700,000 mu of grain throughout the province will exceed those of last year. The areas sown to high yield corn and sweet potatoes this year are larger than last year and their per-mu yield will greatly increase. It is anticipated that the gross output of some 11 million mu of cotton will exceed the highest level in history, and the gross output of some 7 million mu of oil-bearing crops will also greatly increase. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 83 HK]

HUBEI ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT CADRES -- To strengthen education and training for Hubei province's economic management cadres, the Hubei Provincial Government has today decided to use the provincial industrial cadre school as the foundation to establish the Hubei Provincial Economic Management Cadre College. The tasks of this college are to train high-grade and middle-grade management personnel who are less than 40 years old and have the cultural level of senior middle school or secondary vocational school and whose length of service is more than 5 years. Certificates will be issued to those who pass the graduation examination. The college will also run short-term refresher courses for enterprise management cadres. This college plans to enroll students in spring 1984. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Sep 83 HK]

GUIZHOU ELECTS NEW PARTY LEADERSHIP 31 AUG

HK020155 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] The First Plenary Session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee opened in Guiyang on 31 August. On its opening day, the session elected by secret ballot the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, secretary and first secretary. The results of the election were as follows: First secretary, Chi Biqing; secretaries, Zhu Houze, Su Gang, and Wang Chaowen -- Miao nationality; Standing Committee members, Chi Biqing, Zhu Houze, Su Gang, Wang Chaowen, Zhang Yuhuan, Song Shugong, Li Jifeng, Giao Xuehang, (Xiao Bin), (Wu Kehui) -- female, and (Gong Tianyong).

Chi Biqing presided at the session which was attended by 45 members and 8 alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee.

The First Plenary Session of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Advisory Committee was held in Guiyang on the morning of 1 September. Xu Jiansheng presided.

The meeting was attended by 36 members of the committee. It elected the chairman, vice chairman, and Standing Committee members. The election results were as follows: chairman, Xu Jiangsheng; vice chairman, Li Tinggui, Chen Xinggeng, Qin Tianzhen, and Shen Yunpu; Standing Committee members, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Yang Leping), Shen Yunpu, Long Xianzhao -- Dong nationality, (Sun Hanzhang), (He Rendong), Chen Xinggeng, (Li Zhiqi), Li Tinggui, Luo Ying, Meng Ziming, Geng Wanqing, Qin Tianzhen, Xu Jiansheng, Xu Yijiang, and Fu Ainong.

The First Plenary Session of Guizhou Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee was held in Guiyang on the morning of 1 September. Jin Feng presided. The meeting, attended by 32 members of the committee, elected the secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members of the committee. The results of the election were as follows: secretary, Jin Feng; deputy secretaries, (Wu Kehui) -- female, (Liu Ruizhi), and (Zhang Lianggao); Standing Committee members, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Mao Siran), (Lu Jiande), (Liu Ruizhi), (Zhang Lianggao), (Wu Buxiao), Jin Feng, (Miao Benzhi), (Wu Kehui) -- female, and (Xu Wenchang).

The First Plenary Session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee concluded on 1 September. Comrade Chi Biqing presided. The final session was attended by 42 members and 7 alternate members of the committee. Members of the provincial Advisory and Discipline Inspection Committees attended as observers. The session approved the elections held by these two committees. Comrade Chi Biqing spoke in conclusion.

GUIZHOU GOVERNOR SUSPENDS CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

HK110333 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Guizhou Governor Wang Chaowan announced at a provincial CPC Committee work conference that has just ended: The province has halted or suspended 351 capital construction projects not covered by the plans and cut back investment by 30.13 million yuan, in order to concentrate finances and materials to support key state construction work.

RURAL SICHUAN PROMOTES FAMILY PLANNING WORK

HK100621 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, Sichuan has made further progress in family planning, with the focus on the rural areas and on contraceptive measures. Apart from Liangshan, Aba, and Ganzi Autonomous Prefectures, in the first half of the year the one-birth rate rose from 68.23 to 76.06 percent compared with the same period last year, while the more than one-birth rate fell from 8.24 to 4.8 percent, and 1.81 million contraceptive operations were performed, a rise of 123 percent. The quality of family planning work also improved in remote mountain areas, where the more than one-birth rate has been rather high. At present the province is actively training a backbone propaganda and technical force in preparation for further carrying out family planning propaganda work during the winter and spring in an effort to fulfill the province's population plan.

The provincial Family Planning Committee held a meeting of city and prefectural family planning directors in Chengdu from 4 to 9 September in order to sum up work in the first half of the year and make arrangements for the tasks in the second half. The meeting concentrated on discussing the current structural reform in family planning organs, implementation of population plans and contraceptive measures, and strengthening of ideological and political work in family planning. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and government attended and spoke at the meeting.

MAJOR ENERGY PROJECT BEGUN IN CHONGQING

OW101937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Chongqing, September 10 (XINHUA) -- Work began today in Chongqing on a project to pump gas from a coal mine on the outskirts of the city for 32,000 households.

The project, so far the biggest energy conservation project of its kind in southern China, will also ensure safety to miners at the Zhongliangshan mine notorious for a high concentration of gas in its coal seams, according to Chongqing officials.

Upon completion in 1984, officials said, it will send an annual average of 20 million cubic meters of gas to homes and factories through a network of pipes, saving an amount of energy equivalent to 47,000 tons of standard coal.

The city, a major industrial center in southwest China, also plans to use gas in three other mines to supply an additional 18,000 households.

DISASTER WORK PROMOTED IN HARD-HIT XIZANG

Yin Fatang Inspection

OW092202 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Some areas in Xizang have been hit by various natural disasters such as insect pests and hailstorms. Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, recently went to various communes and production brigades to visit the commune members in eight counties including Conggar, Zhanang, Nagarze and Gyangze in Shannan and Xigaze Prefectures, where the natural disasters were quite serious. He encouraged the cadres and the masses there to vigorously develop a diversified economy and make arrangements for their production and livelihood.

Xizang has been stricken by the most serious natural disasters in its history. Some areas in Xigaze, Shannan and Qamdo suffered serious drought, while many localities were hit by insect pests, snowstorms, hailstorms and frost. In light of the serious natural disasters, the party committees at all levels in the autonomous region conscientiously studied the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and implemented the important directive issued by Comrade Hu Yaobang recently on work in Xizang. They carried out ideological and political work among the masses well and inspired the masses to give full play to the spirit of communism. They called on those areas not stricken by natural disasters to aid the disaster areas, and urged those areas that were only slightly hit by natural disasters to help those seriously affected regions. They called for efforts to do a good job in combating natural disasters and protecting livestock. The people's spirit is now high and their life normal in the disaster areas.

Xizang PLA Circular

HK110652 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Xizang Military District CPC Committee issued an urgent circular on 9 September calling for urgent mobilization to carry out disaster relief and livestock protection work. The circular called on the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Xizang to actively support animal husbandry in disaster areas.

The circular pointed out: This year Xizang has suffered one of the worst droughts for almost a century. This has caused tremendous difficulties in the production and daily life of the people of Xizang. In the face of this major disaster, the people of Xizang, under party and government leadership, have waged a stubborn struggle and reduced the losses. Major achievements have been scored. In order to further seduce and share the difficulties and hardship caused to the people of Xizang by the disaster, reduce the number of livestock deaths, and ensure that the livestock can get safely through the winter, the regional CPC Committee and government have issued a circular to the party, government, army, and people in the region setting out explicit arrangements and demands. The CPC committees and commanders and fighters of the PLA units in Xizang must enthusiastically respond to the call of the regional CPC Committee and government and take the following steps to carry out disaster relief and livestock protection work:

1. Carry out a general mobilization for this work.
2. The PLA units should hand over to the government for disposition 1 million jin of ration grain, seed, and fodder saved from past years or resulting from production accumulation.
3. Vigorously harvest and collect fodder.
4. The companies should organize the harvesting and collection of fodder in a unified way.
5. PLA units and hospitals located close to major disaster areas must organize medical teams and, if possible, veterinarian teams, to carry out mobile medical work in the disaster areas.

Party-Government Meeting

HK110630 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee and People's Government held a meeting of prefectural and city CPC committee secretaries, prefectures commissioners, and mayors from 5 to 10 September.

The meeting decided that the stress in work in the rural and pastoral areas this winter and next spring is to be on continuing to be guided by the 12th Party Congress spirit, seriously implementing the central document No 1, centering work on fighting disaster and carrying out relief work, making every effort to carry out self-salvation through production, protecting people and livestock, restoring and developing production, and striving for a good harvest next year. Responsible comrades of the party and government in the region and of departments concerned took part in the meeting.

This was an important meeting, held at a time when the region has suffered severe natural disasters and initial victory has been gained in combating them. The meeting listened to reports from prefectures, cities, and regional departments on antidisaster and relief work, analyzed the disaster situation in agriculture and animal husbandry, and studied and made arrangements for work in the rural and pastoral areas this winter and next spring, centered on antidisaster and relief work.

Regional CPC Committee Secretary and Government Chairman Duojie Caidan delivered a summation. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang made an important speech.

Duojie Caidan's summation report was in four parts: 1) basic estimate of the disaster situation; 2) go all-out to promote self-salvation through production and restore and develop production; 3) uphold the principle of acting according to ability and making the best efforts in carrying out key construction work; 4) strengthen party leadership.

Comrade Duojie Caidan said: We must fully launch the masses to develop new production opportunities and do everything possible to carry out diversification, to increase the masses' income and recoup the losses caused by the disasters. We should strive for little or no drop in income despite the drop in production in this year of great calamity. The leading comrades at all levels must do a good job of mass ideological work and promote self-salvation through production. It is necessary to dispatch work teams to find out about the masses' daily life and arrange matters in order of priority. Proper arrangements should be made for each commune, production team, and household. Arrangements should be made up to the autumn grain harvest next year.

Duojie Caidan said: We must squarely face the facts, embrace the idea of fighting disasters for a long time, eliminate blindness, strengthen confidence, brace our spirits, strive for victory in antidisaster and relief work this winter and next spring, and promote all work in the region.

Comrade Yin Fatang hoped that the region would seriously sum up the positive and negative experiences and lessons of the antidisaster struggle this year, find out the discrepancies, discover the laws of the disaster, draw up scientific antidisaster measures for the future and improve ability to resist disaster.

Comrade Yin Fatang also stressed the importance of strengthening ideological and political work in the rural and pastoral areas. He said: In these areas, we must step up education in trusting the party, the socialist system, the collective, science, and the people's wisdom and strength. We should apply the method of recollection and contrast to conduct education in patriotism and socialism for the peasants and herdsmen, and also conduct education in scientific knowledge to bring about a new improvement in ideological and political work in the rural and pastoral areas.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: In the face of the disaster, the cadres at all levels must strengthen their confidence, go all-out, unite as one, be brave to overcome difficulties, and strive for victory over the disaster. We must lead the masses to work hard for several years to gradually improve the production conditions in the region and make more contributions to building a united, rich, and civilized new Xizang.

Animal Husbandry Support

HK090707 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee and People's Government issued a circular on 8 September on mobilizing the cadres, staff, workers, and PLA commanders and fighters in the region to collect fodder to support animal husbandry in disaster areas.

The circular said: This year the region has suffered its worst drought for nearly a century, causing tremendous losses to agriculture and animal husbandry. In particular, animal husbandry losses are heavy. Due to the severe drought, there is a great shortage of fodder, and large numbers of livestock have died in many disaster areas. The shortage will also continue to threaten the safe wintering of the livestock. This is the most serious difficulty facing the people in the disaster areas.

In order to help the people in the disaster areas to protect their livestock, the regional CPC Committee and government call on the cadres, staff, workers, and PLA commanders and fighters throughout the region to take action to collect fodder to support the disaster areas.

YUNNAN URGES ACTION AGAINST CRIMINAL OFFENDERS

HK120910 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Summary] "In his report on taking strong actions against serious criminal offenders in the province, delivered to the third meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress this morning, Meng Qi, director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, pointed out that dealing severe blows at serious criminal offenders is an acute struggle between ourselves and the enemy in the political realm; that the victory in this struggle is of great importance to the completion of the task laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and the 1st Session of the 6th NPC, to the improvement of social order, to facilitating the fundamental turn for the better in the general mood of society, to consolidating and developing the political situation characterized by stability and unity in our province, to safeguarding the lives and the properties of the people, and to ensuring the smooth progress of the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization."

Comrade Meng Qi said: The province has made some achievements in rectifying social order in 3 successive years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, the status quo with respect to public security in the province has so far not yet been restored to the best level recorded after liberation. In some places, gangs of scoundrel's are still active and cases of theft, swindle, robbery, murder, and rape take place from time to time. These circumstances can be attributed to two causes. For one thing, class struggle still exists in certain fields, the evil influence of the 10 years of turmoil has not yet been cleared away, and, in addition, the foreign capitalist ideology and life style are exerting their influence. For another, the province has failed to take strong measures to exercise dictatorship.

Comrade Meng Qi called for strong support for and resolute implementation of the decisions adopted by the second meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC on taking strong actions against those criminal offenders who have seriously jeopardized social order. He pointed out that we must abide by the socialist legal system when dealing blows at criminal offenders, and must take the initiative in promoting propaganda on the legal system so as to mobilize the broad masses of people to engage in the struggle.

YUNNAN READJUSTS PREFECTURE, CITY LEADERSHIP

HK050307 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Yunnan has now completed readjustment of the party and government leadership groups of its 17 prefectures and cities. This work began in early June.

The number of leading members of the CPC committees and governments has been reduced by 23 percent and 15 percent respectively. There are also notable changes, compared with previously, in age, education, and professional competence. The average age of the leadership group members is only about 46, in the party committees it has dropped by 7.8 and in the governments by 7.5. The average age of the No 1 party and government leaders has dropped from 54.75 to 51.2. The newly-promoted 70 party committee secretaries and deputy secretaries, heads and deputy heads of autonomous prefectures, and commissioners include some young cadres in their 20's and 30's. The majority of leadership groups have basically formed an echelon age structure, creating favorable conditions for future cooperation of new and old cadres and replacement of old by new. University and college graduates and account for 71.4 percent of these newly-promoted 70.

The proportions of minority-nationality and women cadres are also higher than before. The percentage of minority-nationality cadres holding chief and deputy chief posts has increased from 26 to 36. All the eight autonomous prefectoral heads are of minority nationality, as are five of the eight autonomous prefectoral CPC Committee secretaries.

BELJING COMMANDER CITES PLA ROLE IN LUANHE PROJECT

0W112043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0744 GMT 9 Sep 83

[By reporters Jiang Qingzhao and Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- When the project to divert water from the Luanhe River to Tianjin was formally put into operation, Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, told XINHUA reporters: By taking part in the project to divert water from the Luanhe River to Tianjin, PLA men were tempered in a way they cannot get in the barracks. They learned what they cannot learn in ordinary training. Their participation in building the project is conducive to promoting and strengthening comprehensively the building of a modern, regular revolutionary army.

Qin Jiwei said: The central leading comrades spoke highly of the project to divert water from the Luanhe River to Tianjin. They have also pointed out that under the new circumstances, to properly employ the Army in building key state projects will not only help accomplish the four modernizations, but help improve army-government and army-people relations. At the same time, it will also help temper the PLA units and promote Army building. The practice of the PLA unit that built the project to divert water from the Luanhe River to Tianjin has fully proved that contention.

Qin Jiwei held: In time of war, fighting is the best way to temper the troops. In time of peace, troops can also be tempered by participating in building key state projects and struggling with nature.

The PLA unit that participated in building the project to divert water from the Luanhe River to Tianjin advanced the slogan "divert water from the Luanhe River to Tianjin to benefit the people, contribute to the four modernizations and win honor for the PLA." That slogan has greatly promoted patriotism, revolutionary heroism and the spirit of devotion to communism among the commanders and fighters. In the course of building tunnels, they bravely overcame some 2,000 dangers, dealt with more than 200 landslides and completed the construction engineering task successfully, rapidly and economically. The construction work tempered the troops' strong fighting will and fostered among the commanders and fighters a spirit of enduring hardship, withstanding hard work, fearing neither hardship nor death, and struggling tenaciously.

The large-scale mechanized engineering work and the arduous tasks have effectively improved the working style of the army leaders, enlarged the knowledge of leading cadres at various levels and enhanced their scientific organization and command ability. The project to divert water from the Luanhe River to Tianjin called for work according to scientific law in all respects. In building the project, as in fighting a battle, one cannot afford even a bit of bureaucracy, red tape or wrangling. To meet the demands of construction work, the leading group of the PLA unit ensured "five things at the forefront" -- leadership, political work, technical force, material supply and logistical service. The leading cadres took the lead in learning techniques, undertook reforms, considered the overall situation and promoted cooperation. They charged ahead in time of danger, vied to bear hardships, and led the troops in tackling difficult problems. They have further carried forward the fine traditions and working style of hard struggle and of unity between officers and men.

The work site of the project to divert water from the Luanhe River to Tianjin was a great classroom. Tempered by this extraordinary task, the young grassroots cadres of this unit have stood up to tests, enhanced their ability and become professionally mature sooner. Many of them are now capable of performing the major task of army building.

Taking advantage of the construction work, machinery and technical force for the project, the PLA unit trained more than 4,000 technicians of various specialities in the last year. They include pneumatic drill operators, dynamiters, machinery operators, repairmen, electricians and blueprint readers. Some 3,280 of them have passed tests and received certificates for machinery operators or other specialists. It is very hard to train so many technicians in ordinary troop training.

In conclusion, Qin Jiwei said: We must popularize the experience of the PLA unit that participated in building the project to divert water from the Luanhe River to Tianjin. We must continue to work hard to make new contributions to supporting the construction of key state projects and in strengthening army building.

BEIJING CITY TO IMPROVE EDUCATION

OW081439 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (SINHUA) -- Beijing will earmark 14 million more yuan this year for the city's primary and middle education. This sum is about 6 percent of the city's original budget of 266 million yuan for education in 1983.

This decision was made today at the fifth session of the Standing Committee of the eighth municipal People's Congress.

Of the 14 million yuan, five million is to be allocated by the municipal government to buy sports equipment for primary and middle schools. The other 9 million, from the city's 19 districts and counties, will be used to buy books and other teaching facilities.

There are now more than 5,000 primary and middle schools in Beijing with a total enrollment of over 1.3 million.

In a report to the session, Deputy Major Bai Jiefu said that universal primary education has been achieved among 99 percent of all local children from 12 to 15.

In the past few years, he said, Beijing has reduced the number of ordinary high schools for the development of vocational education to train secondary technical personnel for economic construction. Eighty-seven high schools have been converted into vocational schools or started such classes, with a combined enrollment of 13,000. These schools have produced 4,600 graduates in the past two years.

Primary and middle school education in Beijing has made marked progress in the past few years, Bai said. But many problems remain to be tackled.

The main task for the city's primary and middle school education in the future, he said, is to go on implementing the principle of all-round development morally, intellectually and physically, and to improve the quality of education.

By 1984, he said, Beijing will have 100 more vocational schools. Annual enrollment of these schools is expected to reach 10,000, and that of secondary technical and skilled worker training schools to reach 20,000 by 1987.

He said that the municipal government will improve primary and middle school teachers' living conditions, and allocate special funds each year to build more houses for them. Greater efforts will be made to promote teachers' training and education in the rural areas, the deputy mayor said.

BEIJING COLLEGES INCREASE ENROLLMENT IN 1983

OW121345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0016 GMT 12 Sep 83

[By reporter Luo Xiaolu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA) -- The capital's institutions of higher learning have taken various measures to expand the work of education by making better use of their faculties and tapping the potential of the school buildings and other available facilities. This year they have admitted more than 27,000 new students from various parts of the country, surpassing the record of any previous year. The total enrollment of these schools will be some 3,000 more than the corresponding period of last year.

In recent years several new institutions of higher learning have been established in the capital. They are Beijing Material Supply College, Beijing Electronics Institute, and China Political Science and Law Universities. Old institutions with enough teachers, such as Qinghua University, Beijing University, the People's University of China, Beijing Normal University, the Central Conservatory of Music and the Central Institute of Fine Arts, have opened a number of new courses, including secretarial training, experimental technology, biomedical engineering, mechanical engineering, economic management mathematics and computer application technology, economic management information, arts teaching, national music, New-Year paintings and comic strips. This year 26 institutes of higher learning in the municipality have run correspondence courses or night colleges, enrolling more than 7,700 students. While fulfilling the state-set quota for student admissions, some institutions of higher learning have launched specific technical training programs at the request of various units in Beijing and elsewhere.

In addition, many universities and colleges have held cadre training seminars, which were attended by some 3,200 cadres of various levels this school year.

BEIJING RIBAO STRESSES BUILDING 'THIRD ECHELON'

HK071520 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held a municipal organizational work conference from 23 to 29 August. The meeting stressed that in the course of reorganizing leading groups according to the four requirements, the work of building the third echelon of cadres must be treated as an urgent strategic task by party committees at all levels. When carrying out the tasks and plans laid down by the national forum on organizational work, party organizations in the capital should advance more quickly and attain higher standards according to their actual situation.

Duan Junyi, Chen Xitong, and Li Rui, deputy director of the CPC Central Organization Department, attended the meeting and made speeches. Ma Yaoji, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and director of the municipal Organizational Department, made a speech entitled "Basic Tasks for the Party Organizational Work in Beijing Municipality in the New Historical Period."

With the statements on party organizational work in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a guideline, the meeting relayed the spirit of the national forum on organizational work and reviewed the development of organizational work in Beijing since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. According to the instructions of the Central Organization Department and the actual conditions of the municipality, the meeting decided on the two basic tasks for organizational work, which are also the two key links in the building of the party: reorganizing all leading bodies according to the four requirements, and doing a good job of thoroughly rectifying the party [quannian zheng dang 0356 7240 2419 7825]. Other tasks should all be geared to the fulfillment of these two basic tasks.

The meeting discussed an 8-year plan for reorganizing leading groups of municipal departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus and leading bodies at the district and county level according to the four requirements. The plan includes the following three major steps which must be taken before 1990: 1) Through structural reform, a major breakthrough must be made in adapting leading bodies to the four requirements. 2) By the end of 1985, on the basis of continuing to improve the quality of leading bodies according to the four requirements, a regular system for the substitution of new cadres for old cadres should be established. 3) By the end of 1990, all leading bodies must completely meet the four requirements and must always maintain a reasonable structure. The plan points out that when selecting leading cadres, we must pay special and primary attention to their political quality and see whether they are really revolutionary. The plan sets forth concrete standards for the average age, educational conditions, and professional competence of members of various leading bodies. Comrades attending the meeting held that the 8-year plan for the rebuilding of leading bodies conforms to the principles laid down by the central authorities and conforms to the actual conditions of Beijing Municipality. It is a positive and workable plan. Its targets are realizable.

In order to succeed in taking the first step, the meeting stressed that at present, the most important thing we must handle well is to build the third echelon, which should be treated as the most important capital construction project. So long as we build a good third echelon, the overall situation in the work of rebuilding our leading bodies will be greatly improved and all other steps can be facilitated. Party committees at all levels must take this matter as an important task. First secretaries should all personally take up this matter. Through the building of the third echelon, a new situation in organization work will thus be brought about. The municipal party committee has decided that 1,000 outstanding young and middle-aged cadres should be selected within this year to be reserve cadres for leading bodies at and above the country, district, and bureau level. Party committees at all levels must grasp early, effectively, and properly the task of selected reserve cadres for country, district, bureau, and company leading bodies. By grasping early we mean that we must take instant action right now. By grasping effectively we mean that reserve and alternate cadres must be really picked out and that effective measures must be taken to train them. By grasping properly we mean that outstanding young and middle-aged cadres must be correctly chosen. The meeting stressed that when selecting reserve cadres, we must ensure that their political quality, age, and educational conditions all meet the requirements. We must strictly guard against the three categories of people, people who oppose the central leadership's line formulated after the third plenary session, and people who have committed serious criminal offenses, and should prevent them from entering leading bodies. When emphasizing the educational conditions of cadres, we do not mean that we can pay attention merely to people's diplomas; rather, we should pay attention to their real ability and learning. People who have not received formal and regular education but have mastered systematical professional knowledge through hard study in practice and whose educational level has been affirmed by the higher authorities' organization departments through examinations should also be selected to be reserve cadres.

The meeting also required all party committees to give play to elderly cadres and arrange well their work. In particular, play should be given to elderly cadres in their fifties. This matter and the building of the third echelon are two aspects of the same issue. In order to quicken the transformation of leading bodies according to the four requirements, some comrades in their fifties have to remain in leading posts and play a backbone role and others will withdraw from leading posts and give way to younger comrades. Withdrawing from leading posts does not mean that they need not work anymore; rather, it only means that they will not work as leaders. This cannot be regarded as being removed from leading posts because of incompetence. Instead, this is the result of normal and regular readjustment. Play must be given to, and work must be properly assigned to, every person in light of his characteristics and conditions in varied forms. The ability of everyone must be brought into play. Party committees should do elaborate ideological and political work. They should create public opinion and make the people realize that it is glorious and respectable when some cadres in their fifties withdraw from their leading posts of their own accord so as to make way for the other younger cadres, because their practice is in the interests of the party and the people and their action is in line with the principles laid down by the party central leadership. By so doing, they display the noble morality of placing the interests of the state first.

The meeting required all party committees and organization departments to effectively fulfill the preparatory work for the thorough shake-up of the party. They should organize party members and, especially, leading cadres to earnestly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," which represents an important step for preparing the thorough shake-up of the party.

HEBEI'S CAPITAL ADOPTS POLLUTION CONTROL SCHEME

0W091229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Shijiazhuang, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Shijiazhuang, a rising industrial city in north China, has closed a number of electroplating factories and renovated 200 soot laden chimneys in a drive to control pollution.

In addition, the city, capital of Hebei Province, has ordered the farm chemicals factory to move out of the city and 14 other factories to build antipollution treatment plants.

The move was made following a two-year environmental pollution survey of the air, underground water, surface water, food supplies and noise.

The survey showed that this medium-sized city with a population of about one million had serious problems. The more than 500 industrial enterprises there had a daily discharge of 730,000 tons of liquid waste, 120 million cubic meters of gas waste and 2,000 tons of solid waste. This caused pollution to water both above and underground. The noise level, caused mostly by trains and vehicular traffic, far surpassed normal standards for cities. Air pollution was most serious during winter when every household burns coal for heating.

To prevent further deterioration of this situation, the city, upon the advice of the survey team, adopted measures to control the city sprawl and worked out an overall plan for pollution control and municipal construction.

Now an environment monitoring network has been set up in the city. A pilot project has been launched to popularize central heating and reduce the number of boulders. Earlier this year, the city launched a beautification campaign which added 120 hectares of green cover to the city proper.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI ADDRESSES UNITED FRONT FORUM

SK040509 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 31 August, the United Front Work Department of the autonomous regional CPC Committee held a forum with the participation of some 60 representatives and noted personages from various democratic parties, mass organizations, and from various nationalities and social circles. At the forum, participants studied the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee and discussed ways to deal strict blows to criminals in a timely manner according to the law and how to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public security as soon as possible. At the forum, He Yao, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and secretary of the Public Security Commission of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a report introducing the situation prevailing in consolidating public security throughout the region.

At the forum, participating comrades were filled with tremendous indignation at the crimes and simultaneously pointed out: Dealing strict blows to criminals is in accordance with the will of the people and the general trend of events.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended the forum and also delivered a speech stating: It is inevitable for a community to have scum. In the early period of the national liberation, we achieved a good turn in public security after putting down a large number of scum left from the old society. It is not at all surprising for our society to turn out new scum under such profound pernicious influence caused by the Great Cultural Revolution. Over the past few years, we have done a great deal of work in education to bring order out of chaos, implement policies, restore and develop the economy, and consolidate public security. However, education is not omnipotent and the method of enforcing the policy of benevolence doesn't work well. Comrade Zhou Hui stated: Dealing strict blow to criminals is a major task of the political sphere which is highly praised by the vast number of the people. We are determined to carry forward to the end this struggle and we are totally confident of doing a good job to the satisfaction of the people.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhou Hui stated: Comrades who have spoken at the forum have offered many good opinions on currently consolidating public security. This means that they have greatly supported our work. It is hoped that they will give more suggestions to our work in the future and will help us to do a good job in arousing and educating the masses. Efforts should be made to work with one heart and one mind so as to achieve success in the region's public security and to accelerate the program of building the four modernizations.

NEI MONGGOL STRESSES INDIVIDUALLY OWNED BUSINESS

SK060505 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] According to our correspondent, on the morning of 3 September, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, received at the auditorium of the regional CPC Committee the representatives of various nationalities from the advanced units and individuals emerging in developing collectively- and individually-owned business throughout the region in order to arrange jobs for urban youths, who were attending the regional commendation rally.

At the reception, Comrade Zhou Hui acknowledged the achievement scored by them in this regard and extended his respect to them. He stated: Fully developing collectively- and individually-owned business is an important and long-term principle of the party and the state and an important and indispensable aspect in building socialism that reflects the characteristics of China.

Comrade Zhou Hui encouraged the representatives to further emancipate their minds and actively and continuously make progress in developing these businesses. Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: Having been influenced by the out-of-date viewpoint for many years, some persons still contend that being a cadre or a worker of state enterprises is fine and that opening collective and individual business is a matter of losing face. Such a viewpoint is wrong. He stated: In building the four modernizations, each trade or industry is indispensable. Therefore, in restoring and developing collectively- and individually-owned business, departments concerned on each front should extend encouragement and offer a helping hand. Efforts should be made to adroitly guide the establishment of these businesses according to circumstances and to enable them to achieve healthy and rapid development.

Comrade Zhou Hui told participating representatives that everyone may voice one's difficulties so that we can help them deal with the difficulties as much as possible. Furthermore, you should actively devise ways to overcome difficulties and should be self-reliant and wage an arduous struggle so as to make more contributions to the country and the people.

Among those who attended the reception together with Comrade Zhou Hui were leading comrades of the regional party and government organs, including (Zhu He), (Qian Tongming), and Bai Junqing. Attending the regional commendation rally were representatives from various regional level departments and bureaus; various higher educational institutions; the Hohhot Railway Bureau; various units in Hohhot City; and from various collectively- and individually-owned enterprises in urban areas -- more than 1,000 persons in all.

NEI MONGGOL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS

SK052248 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Special interview by an unidentified reporter of JINGJI RIBAO with (Han Jingyan), deputy director of the comprehensive work section of the Nei Monggol Regional Construction Commission, entitled "Go All Out To Make a Success of Key Projects" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] (Han Jingyan) first introduced to this reporter the five characteristics of the region's capital construction undertaken over the past few years. He said: The first is the large construction scale. During the Sixth and the Seventh 5-Year Plan periods, our region will build 9 coal mines, of which 4 opening-cut mines are key state projects, 11 powerplants, and 11 railroads. The second is the new techniques and new technology of the construction projects. The third is the shift of the distribution of the construction projects from cities along railroads to sparsely populated areas. The fourth is the change in establishment of a comprehensive economic integrity. The fifth is the promotion of the region's economic prosperity and development by the key projects.

(Han Jingyan) said: These changes are inspiring. However, we should remain clear-headed and pay attention to the new problems arising from large-scale construction.

He said: There is great consumption of the three categories of materials for capital construction. The region's current building material production cannot meet demand. We should speed up production and construction of the building material industry. Our region still lags behind in techniques and management.

Therefore, we should work out long-range plans and train competent personnel in advance. This is also an important link in the first-stage of preparation. We should also note that a change in the distribution of production results in a new imbalance in technical forces. In the past, the metallurgical and machinery industries had stronger technical forces. A gap in specialized communications and energy personnel will appear if we do not step up training. In addition, there are problems in occupation of grasslands and farmlands by capital construction, in the construction of sideline production and grain bases, and in various subprojects of all trades and professions. We should take all this into account earnestly, try to achieve a balance, and formulate feasible plans.

NEI MONGGOL CPC TO TRAIN OUTSTANDING GRADUATES

SK040556 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] According to our correspondent (Zhao Zhong), the autonomous regional CPC Committee has decided to select a number of outstanding college graduates each year beginning this year for short-term training and then to dispatch them to grassroots units for practice. After a few years, the best of them may be promoted to leading posts level by level.

On 1 September, the regional Party School held an opening ceremony for the first training class of young cadres selected by the region. The 72 trainees in the class are composed of outstanding students with a bright future and good records in both study and behavior who were selected this year from more than 20 institutions of higher education both inside and outside the region, who were nominated by the party committee of various institutions, and who were selected through the careful examination of the Organizational Department of the regional CPC Committee. The majority of them were cadres of college students associations.

During the opening ceremony, Li Xiangyi, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and director of the Organizational Department under the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech stating: To have the cadres' contingent and leading bodies at all levels be more revolutionized, younger, and full of cultural and specialized knowledge requires thousands and tens of thousands of outstanding successors who have both capability and morality, are in the prime of life, know science and technology well, and are good managers. To this end, it is imperative to break the rule of selecting talents among cadres of natural maturity and to adopt various measures to train new successors. He urged the trainees attending the first training class to be clear about their heavy duty and to vigorously study the theories of Marxism and Leninism, the party's policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the knowledge of building the party and modern management. Efforts should be made to eliminate the sense of superiority, to enhance the sense of responsibility, to set strict demands on themselves in line with the cadre's standard set forth in the new historic period, and to learn with an open mind from the masses, veteran comrades, and from practice so as to become as soon as possible the successors of both red and expert.

BU HE PRAISES NATIONALITIES' UNITY IN NEI MONGGOL

OW112200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Hohhot, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- Be He, chairman of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's government, told XINHUA that now is another "golden era" of unity among all nationalities in Net Monggol and that socialist relations among nationalities characterized by equality, unity and mutual help are solidifying and developing. He made this statement on the eve of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region's meeting to command advanced elements for promoting unity.

Bu He said: Nei Monggol was the very first nationality autonomous region established in China and has been praised as a "model autonomous region." It has a glorious history and tradition. During the period of the democratic revolution, the people of Mongolian, Han and other nationalities shed their blood together and during the period of the socialist construction, the people of all nationalities sweated together. During the 10 years of internal chaos, relations among nationalities were undermined. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, things were set straight and the Party's nationality policy was implemented. As a result, unity among nationalities was quickly restored and strengthened. Especially after implementation of the party's important instructions regarding our work in Nei Monggol, people have been deeply impressed with the idea "all are inseparably linked together" as far as unity among nationalities is concerned. Whether in cities, pastoral areas, the countryside or the frontier defense areas, the people of all nationalities are united and friendly with each other. Countless inspiring deeds have emerged of concerted efforts to build the frontiers and large numbers of advanced collectives and individuals in promoting nationalities unity. Cadres and masses of all nationalities are conscientiously maintaining and developing such unity and striving to be models in promoting unity among all nationalities.

Bu He pointed out that unity among all nationalities guarantees economic development in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. As such unity has continued to improve, the autonomous region's total number of domestic animals in 1982 increased 18.6 percent and grain output 28.9 percent over the 1978 figures. During the same period, animal products vastly increased and the average per-peasant income increased to 273 yuan. The average per-herdsman income in 1982 was 396 yuan, double that in 1978.

Bu He finally said that the correct way to strengthen unity among nationalities during the period of socialist construction in Nei Monggol has been to concentrate our main energies on economic construction in nationalities areas by way of solving the existing practical economic inequality among different nationalities as well as the ideological discrepancies and contradictions resulting from that economic inequality. It can be said positively that along with economic development in Nei Monggol, unity among all nationalities will be further cemented.

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON STERN PUNISHMENT

SK111222 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Station Commentary: "Resolutely Crack Down on Criminals Who Seriously Endanger Public Security"]

[Text] The Hohhot City Intermediate People's Court today sternly punished according to law (Liu Yougang), (Kou Jimin), and (Xi Shao), prime culprits of a criminal gang of robbers and thieves. All the people of various nationalities in Hohhot city, full of joy, clapped and cheered at this just judgement. Criminals who commit serious offenses are the new dregs of society created under new historical conditions. They are actually smash-and-grabbers revived in a new guise. (Liu Youwen) and two others who were executed had had no worries about food and clothing. The purpose of their wanton rampage was that they wanted to be hostile to the people, to frenziedly retaliate against society with ruthless methods, and to oppose the socialist system. Their ferocious features and numerous crimes had long been exposed to the masses who hated them to the very marrow of their bones and would not be satisfied until they were eliminated. We must severely crack down on these criminals in line with the people's will. [passage indistinct]

As a country of the people's democratic dictatorship, we should not only protect to the maximum the people's legal rights and interests but also severely and promptly punish those who are hostile to the people and the socialist system such as counterrevolutionaries, murderers, rapists, robbers, persons guilty of use of explosives, hooligan gangs, and escaped criminals subjected to reform or education through labor, and repeat offenders. We should resolutely deal blows to hardened criminals who are steeped in evil and refuse to repent, even executing them on the spot.

The very reason why we sternly and promptly punish criminal gangs with a strong political tinge and other criminals who seriously endanger public security is to guarantee the safety of the people's lives and property; to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public security as soon as possible; to enable the people to live and work in peace and contentment, eliminate their misgivings, and engage in industrial and agricultural production and other work in a more single-minded manner; and to ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations. Therefore, in this struggle, we should have a firm stand an resolute attitude and be thorough in exterminating evil.

We warn all criminals to clearly understand the situation, repent, turn over a new leaf, promptly surrender to the police, expose the crimes of their partners and strive to win lenient punishment. If they have the idea of leaving things to chance, to put up a desperate fight, and to continue to conceal their crimes or even commit crimes, they will be punished more sternly.

SHANXI ENCOURAGES OPENING OF SMALL COAL PITS

OW021134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Taiyuan, September 2 (XINHUA correspondent Shang Daijiang) -- Local mines together today produce as much as the major ones run by the Ministry of Coal Industry in Shanxi, one of China's leading producers.

Coal development is the country's priority project. Local efforts are being encouraged to produce more coal to relieve the energy shortage problem.

The province has appropriated more than 600 million yuan to help the counties and communes to expand coal pits and small mines since 1979. About 85 percent of the counties and cities of Shanxi have coal reserves. In the past four years, more than 160 local coal pits have been expanded or transformed, adding a total production capacity of 20 million tons. People's communes and production brigades work more than 2,600 mines, with the biggest ones producing as much as 300,000 tons a year.

The province has in the last five years provided more than 100 million yuan for building special railway lines to speed transportation of coal. Up to now eight lines have gone into operation and six others are still under construction.

SHANXI PROVINCE LOCATES MORE COAL DEPOSITS

OW021144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The Geology and Mineral Bureau of Shaanxi Province, northwest China, has verified more than 32 billion tons of coal reserves in Yulin and Hengshan counties in northern Shaanxi, according to the CHINESE PEASANT PAPER. Twenty-six bores sunk since 1981 showed that the coalfield has between six to nine coal seams, three to five exploitable. Some are 9.06 meters thick. The bureau has now started exploration on other parts of the province.

UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES DISCOVERED IN SHANXI

OW250929 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Underground water resources discovered earlier this year near Taiyuan will be vital to the development of Shanxi Province's coal industry, according to today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The province produces nearly one fourth of China's coal output.

Quoting an earlier news report from the SCIENCE JOURNAL, the paper says that on June 28, water began gushing from a prospecting well in an area west of Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province, at a rate of 1,200 tons a day.

As the well was driven deeper early this month, the water increased to 6,239 tons per day. The paper quotes experts as saying that the well, one of two being sunk under an agreement between the Geology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Coal Industry, promises "great water potential" in this part of Shanxi Province.

Shanxi Province, whose coal industry is now receiving top priority in China's economic planning, has traditionally suffered from an acute water shortage. Prospecting for water resources is now one of the nation's key scientific projects the PEOPLE'S DAILY reports.

Professor Zhang Wenyou, a noted Chinese geologist, surveyed some areas of Shanxi Province in February of this year, and put forward valuable suggestions on how to tap underground reservoirs there, the paper says.

SHANXI URGES AFFORESTATION ON MOUNT TAIHANG

SK080856 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial Forestry Department recently held a meeting of directors of prefectural and city forestry bureaus and forest management bureaus throughout the province. The participants studied and discussed the important instructions of central leading comrades and conscientiously worked out plans for afforesting Taihang Shan.

During their inspection tour in our province in mid-July, the central leading comrades pointed out that efforts should be made to ascertain the basic situation of Taihang Shan as soon as possible, formulate plans and turn, in 20 years, the "yellow dragon" -- Taihang Shan -- into a "green dragon."

In our province, the Taihang Shan range covers 57 counties and cities, totaling more than 100 million mu -- about 50 percent of the total area of the province. In order to successfully implement the central leading comrades' instruction on afforesting Taihuang Shan, the participants to the provincial meeting of directors of prefectural and city forestry bureaus and forest management bureaus sponsored by the provincial Forestry Department conducted earnest discussions and study and pledged to strive to increase the Taihang Shan's forest-covered area from the present 11 percent to 27 percent by the year 2000 and then to 40 percent gradually.

The meeting also decided to attend to the following four tasks this year: 1) Arouse departments at all levels to give wide publicity to the instruction of the central leading comrades so as to make it known to every family; 2) organize contingents of planning workers promptly to conduct investigations and research, sum up experiences, make appraisals on special topics, and work out effective and feasible plans, which give overall consideration to farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, aim at improving mountains, water areas, farmlands, forests, and roads, rationalize the distribution of high forests, shrub areas, and grasslands, and make organic combination of various varieties of forests and trees, and which proceed from reality, give consideration to strong and weak points, and stress real benefit; 3) vigorously popularize the successful experiences in "three hills" (private hills, responsibility hills, and hills for voluntary afforestation), "two households" (specialized and key households), and "one farm" (household-run small forest farms), rely on thousands of households to develop forestry and combine the efforts of individuals, collectives and the state, and 4) launch a large-scale campaign for collecting tree seeds this autumn so as to lay a solid foundation materially for accelerating the afforestation of the Taihang Shan.

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS MEETING

Li Ruihuan Report

SK080944 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Fifth Standing Committee meeting of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress opened today. Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor, delivered a report to all committee members attending this morning's meeting on the successful fulfillment of the task on diverting Luanhe River water to Tianjin.

In his report, Mayor Li Ruihuan said: The task assigned to Tianjin by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council 2 years ago on racing against time to divert Luanhe River water to Tianjin ahead of schedule has been successfully completed and has attained the requirements of the CPC Central Committee on guaranteeing quality, accelerating its tempo, and striving to practice economy.

Mayor Li Ruihuan said: The completion of the Luanhe diversion project brings about three positive results. First, it provides a stable and reliable water source for Tianjin. It will supply 1 billion cubic meters of water per year to Tianjin in normal years, ensure the needs of economic development in Tianjin during the Sixth and Seventh 5-year Plan periods and end Tianjin people's history of drinking salty water. Second, it helps train a number of commanding and technically competent persons who dare to undertake formidable tasks and a labor contingent with ideals, sense of discipline and the spirit of being masters of the state and of dedication and it dares to assiduously study modern science and technology. Third, it provides valuable spiritual wealth to the people in Tianjin, factually shows that our party, government, and army are wholeheartedly serving the people and it shows that our Chinese people have high aspirations, ability, and measures to make socialist modernization construction successful.

This afternoon, the meeting also heard a report by Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, to relay the guidelines of the second meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee and a report of the municipal People's Government on market price management. Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and Li Zhongyuan, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over this morning's and this afternoon's meetings, respectively.

Zhou Shutao, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Xu Ming, Fan Quan, Wu Zhen, and (Xu Xian), vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Wang Enhui, Yu Fujing, Zhou Ru, Huang Difei, Kang Tiejun, and Liao Canhui, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee, Lu Xuezheng, secretary general of the municipal People's Government, and responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, the Tianjin Garrison District, and certain PLA Railway Corps, including Wang Jiaxiang and Wu Zhiyuan, attended this morning's meeting as observers. Responsible comrades of the municipal Higher People's Court and the municipal People's Procuratorate, Standing Committee members of the municipal CPPCC Committee, and responsible persons of relevant departments of the municipal People's Government also attended the meeting as observers.

Criminal Guidelines Discussed

SK090604 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The 10th municipal People's Congress Standing Committee continued its meeting on 8 September to discuss the guidelines of the 2d Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee. In discussions, committee members maintained: The decisions adopted by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee concerning severely punishing criminals who seriously endanger social order and the procedures for swiftly trying them and the appropriate revision of the legal provisions and the procedures for trying criminals will greatly contribute to improving our country's socialist legal system, maintaining a normal social order, safeguarding the safety of the people's lives and property, effecting a fundamental turn for the better in social order, and creating a healthy social environment for the four modernizations. Therefore, these decisions and revisions will be wholeheartedly supported by the large number of the people of Tianjin.

Committee members all maintained: Criminal offenses are an expression of class struggle under the new historical conditions. Serious criminal offenders are the antisocialist and hostile element. Severely dealing blows to criminal offenses is a serious struggle between ourselves and the enemy. Although the criminals who seriously endanger social order are limited in number, they are evil members of the herd and cause great harm. The failure to deal severe blows to such criminals according to law is a cruel practice against the people. Therefore, we must severely and promptly punish them. Still severe blows should be dealt to abettors and habitual offenders who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition. All people, no matter who they are, who commit or cover up crimes should be seriously punished in accordance with the principle of everybody being equal before the law.

Committee members also held: Severely and promptly punishing, according to law, those criminals guilty of serious offenses is of paramount importance in the comprehensive measures to maintain social order. Only by severely punishing, according to law, those criminals guilty of serious offenses will it be possible to frighten the enemy and warn the criminals, to create favorable conditions for educating and redeeming those who have erred, and to achieve good results in the comprehensive tackling of problems.

The meeting also discussed Mayor Li Ruihuan's report on the successful completion of the project of diverting Luanhe River water to Tianjin and the report of the municipal People's Government on market and price management.

Attending the meeting were Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Lu Da, Xu Ming, Fan Quan, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

Commends PLA Project, Spirit

SK100745 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] After a 3-day session, the 5th Standing Committee meeting of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress concluded this morning. At this morning's meeting, participating members approved the resolution on commending the PLA units that made contributions to the project of diverting Luanhe River water to Tianjin and the resolution on carrying forward the spirit displayed in the construction of the water-diverting project so as to accelerate progress in the program of achieving the four modernizations. They examined and discussed the proposals made by the municipal Higher People's Court and the People's Procuratorial Office and the report by the municipal People's Procuratorial Office and approved the resolution on advisors of the municipal Higher People's Court and Procuratorial Office and another resolution concerned. They approved the continuous employment of (Wang Chen) and (Meng Huanqing) as deputy procurators of the municipal Procuratorial Office and (Chang Chunpu), as deputy procurator of the municipal procuratorial branch office. They approved the appointment of (Xiao Li) and (Han Zhenqi) as deputy procurators of the municipal Procuratorial Office and (Zhang Louyi) and (Li Pengzhen) as advisors to the municipal Procuratorial Office as well as (Zhang Wenrui) as deputy procurator of the municipal procuratorial branch office. They also approved the dismissal of (Zhang Luoyi), (Li Pengzhen), and (Li Keda) as deputy procurators of the municipal Procuratorial Office.

Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over this morning's meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee including Li Zhongyuan, Zhou Shutao, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Xu Ming, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian.

HEILONGJIANG'S NEW POWER UNIT GOES ON LINE

OW071015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Harbin, September 6 (XINHUA) -- A power generating unit just going on line at Hulan Ergi will ease energy shortage in Heilongjiang, an important industrial province in northeast China.

The 200-megawatt unit was the second to be completed at the Hulan Ergi thermal power plant which feeds electric power to Daqing, China's largest oilfield, and Qiqihar City, a major steel and machinery center.

One of the country's 70 key construction projects, the Hulan Ergi power plant was started in July 1978 and three 200-megawatt generating units are planned for the plant. The first unit went on line early last year and the third is being installed and is expected to go into production next year, and so the whole power plant.

Hulan Ergi Power plant is about 30 kilometers southwest of Qiqihar City, which is some 100 kilometers away from Daqing oilfield. The industrial output value in this area accounts for 50 percent of Heilongjiang Province's total.

In the past, more than 600 factories in Qiqihar had to stay idle for three months each year because of power shortage; the energy shortage also affected Daqing's crude oil output and farm production on the Nenjiang plain, an important grain producer in northeast China.

When the plant goes on line with the western Heilongjiang power grid next year, the locality will have 3.6 billion kWh more power supply annually. This is expected to add 9.7 billion yuan (about 4.85 billion U.S. dollars) to the local industrial output value every year.

At present, a 17-story-high main factory building and a dozen accessory systems involving a hundred infrastructure projects have been completed.

LI DESHENG ATTENDS JILIN PLA REGULARIZATION MEETING

SK130358 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The on-the-spot meeting on PLA regularization of the Shenyang Military District was held today at a certain PLA unit stationed in the province. Through visiting this PLA unit and studying its experience in popularizing and raising the level of PLA regularization and centering on how to further implement the directive of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the meeting participants studied the new situation and characteristics of building regular troops, and resolved to carry out reforms, to work hard, and to exert efforts to raise PLA regularization to a new level and to comprehensively create a new situation in this regard.

Comrades of the Shenyang Military District, including Li Desheng, attended the meeting. (Wen Zhicheng), leader of a certain PLA unit, introduced the experience in attending to PLA regularization and in popularizing and improving the regularization work on behalf of a certain PLA unit. Its experience includes four points: First, it has continued to eliminate ideological obstacles and steeled the PLA's conviction of vying to be regular PLA units; second, it has established and persisted in regular order and has improved the PLA unit's work style and strengthened its sense of discipline; third, it has used exemplary cases to guide the PLA unit and continued to raise the level of regularization; and fourth, it has given full play to the role of military training, political and logistics organs, and worked with concerted efforts to grasp PLA regularization.

Commander Li Desheng delivered a speech at the military parade. He highly praised this PLA unit's regularization and expressed the hope that commanders and fighters of this unit will be modest and prudent, will develop its achievement, and will continuously upgrade the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the PLA unit.

LIAONING RIBAO URGES STRENGTHENED TAX COLLECTION

SK101044 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 83 p 1

[Commentary: "Strengthen Tax Collection on Markets"]

[Text] Taxes are an important source of the socialist construction funds that the state accumulates. Thanks to the attention of all leading departments, the vigorous coordination of other departments concerned, and the efforts of the masses of tax cadres, tax collection work at markets remains basically good after our province resumed levying taxes on farm produce markets. Most of the traders at the markets have accepted supervision and paid their taxes according to regulations. However, we should also note that after the resumption of levying taxes on farm produce markets, some people, having an aversion to paying taxes, set relaxing policies and enlivened markets against paying taxes according to law. A few lawless elements took the opportunity to create trouble. They undermined state tax policies and decrees, resisted supervision, and even ganged up to make trouble, incited resistance against tax payment, abused, beat up and stabbed tax cadres, and attacked tax departments. Some lawless elements went so far as to pass themselves off as tax cadres to blackmail others, thus disturbing market order and seriously affecting normal tax collection at markets.

The strengthening of market control and tax collection work is of great significance in protecting legal businesses, regulating incomes, balancing burdens, and increasing the state's economic strength in socialist construction. Paying taxes according to law is an obligation for every citizen. Any tax evasion and resistance against tax payment are wrong and impermissible. In order to safeguard the socialist legal system of tax collection, give full play to taxes as an economic lever, and strengthen market tax collection and supervision, all localities should conscientiously exercise stronger leadership over this work. Industrial and commercial, tax, and public security departments at all levels should exert concerted efforts to manage and invigorate markets well and do a good job in collection.

Taxes are collected directly from the masses at farm produce markets and many people are involved. Tax collection is an important matter concerning policies and is very difficult. Leadership over this work should be particularly strengthened and meticulous work should be done. All tax departments should give wide publicity to the policy on levying taxes on markets and clearly explain the reason why it is glorious to pay taxes according to law and why it is shameful to evade taxes and resist tax payment so that the masses will understand that significance of levying taxes on farm produce markets. Those who violate tax rules and regulations and industrial and commercial managerial rules and regulations regardless of persuasion and education should be sternly dealt with. Those who violate criminal law should be held accountable for their crimes.

It is necessary to intensify the ideological education of market tax cadres and their education on policies, help them enhance their understanding of policies and their professional skills, and strengthen their concept of boldly levying taxes according to law and serving the people so that they will collect taxes with politeness and civility.

TA KUNG PAO REPORTS ON PRC-USSR BORDER TRADE

HK120412 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 12 Sep 83 p 1

["Dispatch" from correspondent Hou Tung-hai: "Heilongjiang Fulfills Foreign Trade Contracts With Soviet Union Very Well This Year"]

[Text] This year a border trade contract was signed between Heilongjiang Province of China and the Soviet Union, covering imports and exports of goods, with a total value of 18 million Swiss francs (63 million Hong Kong dollars). At present the contract is being executed to the satisfaction of both sides. The above was revealed by a responsible person of the Heilongjiang Trade Corporation in a talk with this reporter.

The responsible person of the Heilongjiang Trade Corporation said: According to the agreement on the resumption of border trade, which was reached between the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of China and the vice minister of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade in April 1982, both sides agreed to reopen two border trade ports at Suifen He and Hei He in Heilongjiang Province. In November 1982, a delegation from the Heilongjiang Trade Corporation visited Khabarovsk in the Soviet Union, and in April 1983 a delegation of the Far East Foreign Trade Corporation of the Soviet Union visited Harbin. A border trade contract was signed between the two sides covering imports and exports of goods worth 18 million Swiss francs, of which the import trade volume and the export trade volume each amounted to 9 million Swiss francs.

He said that in accordance with the contract stipulations, our country should export to the Soviet Union 28 kinds of products, consisting mainly of light and textile industry products and articles for daily use, including canned food, candies, sauce, textile products, and so forth. The Soviet Union should export to our country 18 kinds of products with commodities mainly in the category of materials, including timber, sodium carbonate, building materials (cement and glass), chemical fertilizer, and a small quantity of consumer goods.

This responsible person pointed out that after the signing of the contract, both sides expressed their satisfaction, and the contract is being executed very well. He held that the development of border trade between the two countries is beneficial to both sides. Both sides achieving greater expansion in their border trade, mainly depends on the development of the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union.

FINAL INSTALLMENT OF WU XIUQUAN 'REMINISCENCES'

HK130254 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Sep 83 p 3

["Special Feature" by Wu Xiuquan: "Eight Years in the Foreign Ministry -- part 2"; 13th and final installment -- "reprinted from SHIJIE ZHISHI No 17"]

[Text] The documentary film produced at that time was later shown in China. After my children saw the film, they said that my expression when I spoke at the conference was "very stern," which was markedly different from my normal countenance. As a matter of fact, I did not mean to behave in an affected manner, but only felt that what I faced were the world's number one imperialists and their confederates.

For more than a century they had invaded and oppressed our country, leaving an indelible memory of bitterness in the minds of hundreds of millions of compatriots as well as in my mind. Today, we, through our strenuous efforts and bitter struggle, had expelled the foreign aggressors and had defeated the internal reactionaries, but the American imperialists deliberately planned to sabotage and annihilate our new China. They were so wicked and detestable that naturally we would not be courteous in dealing with them. The only thing we could do was to fight resolutely and mercilessly against them. I also thought that in the past we fought in the fields with bayonets and rifles against imperialism and the reactionaries, but now we could stand on the American authorities, denouncing them face to face. Even though they were extremely angry, they could only listen to us in agony and against their will, and they could do nothing to stop us. This was inconceivable in the time of old China, but it had become a reality. This made me realize all the better the great significance of the solemn announcement by Comrade Mao Zedong that "the Chinese people have stood up." It was precisely because of this that we conducted the arduous struggle with very great courage and confidence.

The UN Security Council continued its conference on 29 November. At the beginning, the conference was scheduled to discuss the motion of "aggression on Korea" proposed by the United States in an attempt to slander our country. It was arranged that the representative of South Korea would be the first to speak. In order to express our protest and to refuse to take part in this kind of discussion, we intentionally did not take our seats at the conference table after entering the hall, but sat in the guest seats in the conference hall as observers. After the speech made by the South Korean representative, Jiang Tingfu, sent by Jiang Jieshi, spoke. In order to be in a better location to conduct struggles against him, we returned to our seats at the conference table and waited for our turn.

In his speech, Jiang Tingfu followed his rule of attacking and abusing us and, in addition, tried to defend and absolve the aggressive crimes of his American masters. He stubbornly asserted that the United States had never invaded China, and even proved this point with the fact that their own primary school textbooks had never stated that the United States was an imperialist country, an argument which was very ridiculous indeed. Furthermore, his mode of delivering the speech also provided us with a very good "pigtail." Time and again he professed to "represent" China, but the language he used throughout was not Chinese but English.

Right after his speech, I raised my hand and signalled to the chairman that I wanted to make an impromptu speech. The chairman approved our request, thus signifying his due respect for us. I first exposed them as being so-called "representatives" of the KMT remnant clique, having not the least right to represent the Chinese people, and we felt it beneath our dignity to take heed of their words. Next I grasped his "pigtail" that he had not spoken any Chinese during his speech and held him in derision: "I doubt whether or not this speaker is a Chinese, because he cannot speak the language which the great Chinese people of 475 million speak." This remark placed the "representative" of Jiang in a very embarrassed situation, and made a deep impression on those attending. According to regulations, Chinese is one of the working languages of the United Nations. The Chinese representatives are entitled to use Chinese directly in their speeches. But Jiang Tingfu never used Chinese, only used English in his speeches, which was in fact degrading and humiliating. After our arrival we used the language of our motherland with perfect assurance, and with this action we gave the "representative" of Jiang's party a due "stroke."

This impromptu speech was given without a draft, and was interpreted and broadcast into foreign languages by the conference interpreters. The interpreter who did the interpretation was a Chinese woman named Tang Sheng, who had been educated in Britain and had an outstanding mastery of English. She interpreted my words with fluency and accuracy, and with considerable national pride, resulting in a very favorable response. It was said that because all the "representatives" of Jiang's party used English in their speeches, she, as an interpreter of English, had had nothing to do for a long period of time. My speech provided her with a good opportunity to perform her work, and, besides, it was a matter boosting the morale of the Chinese people. Thus she made special efforts in her interpretation. Several months after our speech, Tang Sheng also returned to the motherland, and took up her work at home. A few years ago she was recommended by our government to resume work in an organization at the United Nations.

On 30 November, the United Nations continued its discussions concerning the Chinese motion of invasion of Taiwan by the United States and the American motion of the so-called invasion of Korea by China. Austin, the American representative, tried his utmost to divert the representatives' attention to the Korean issue in an attempt to pass motions favorable to them, and finally he vetoed our proposal on condemning and imposing sanctions upon the American aggressors and on the evacuation of the American troops from Taiwan and Korea.

With reference to this irrational decision of the conference, I delivered a speech once again. I made use of the fact that the American fleet intruded into the Taiwan Strait, the actual figures illustrating the number of times American planes intruded into our air space since the outbreak of the Korean war, damaging Chinese property and killing Chinese people, as well as the history recording the support given by the United States to Jiang Jieshi after World War II so as to enable him to conduct a sanguinary war, and called to account the American representative: "I want to ask Mr Austin, is this not invasion? Is this not interference in China's internal affairs?" I also expressed to the conference the strong determination of the Chinese people against aggression: "The times when the imperialists are free to wage aggressions and the people are forbidden to conduct resistance are gone forever." "I want to tell Mr Austin that this kind of threat of the United States cannot frighten anyone!"

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